POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE abstract of the Revenue, made up to the 5th ult. bears out the statements which have been made respecting its flourishing condition. The following is the abstract of the Net Produce in the years and quarters ending the 5th of Jan. 1823 and 1824, respectively, with the increase and decrease in each quarter under the respective heads.

	Qrs. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,406,238	2,853,345	447,107	
Excise	6,291,908	5,847,132	.....	444,776
Stamps	1,450,987	1,556,810	105,823	
Post Office	324,000	361,000	37,000	
Taxes	2,545,231	1,946,084	.....	599,147
Miscellan.	144,342	860,684	716,342	
	13,162,706	13,425,055	1,306272	1,043923
Deduct Decrease.....			1,043923	
Increase on the Quarter...			262,349	

	Years ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	9,397,113	10,406,430	1,009317	
Excise	25,747,441	23,956,467	.....	1,790,974
Stamps ...	6,208,552	6,362,620	154,068	
Post Office	1,359,000	1,387,000	28,000	
Taxes	6,994,007	6,188 877	.....	805,130
Miscellan.	413,400	1,188,060	774,660	
	50,119,513	49,489 454	1,966045	2,596,104
Deduct Increase		.....		1,966.045
Decrease on the Year				630,059

This statement, when the taxes which were taken off last year are considered, is a most flattering one. The Customs have increased 447,107*l.*; in the Excise there has been a decrease rather above that amount; the latter, however, principally arises from the remission of taxes and alterations in the Spirit Duties. The Stamp Duties have increased 105,823*l.* and the Post-office 37,000*l.* The diminution in the assessed-taxes is 599,147*l.* which is accounted for by the remission of duties last year. The charge on the consolidated fund for the quarters which have just terminated, will be found in the following items.

INCOME.	Quars. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.
Customs	2,189,948	2,565,317
Excise	5,647,246	5,842,075
Stamps	1 450,987	1,556,810
Post-Office	324,000	361,000
Taxes	2,545,231	1,946,084
Miscellaneous	144,342	860,684
	12,301,754	13,131,970
Tontine Money	11,451	11,465
To Cash brought from Civil List, being surplus of Third Class	1,119	7,184
To Cash brought to this Account, to replace the like sum issued out of the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for Public Services..	295,648	334,154
	12,609,972	13,484,773

CHARGE.	Quars. ended 5th Jan. 1823.	1824.
Exchequer Annuities	27,924	3,831
South Sea Company.....	35,440	97,708
Bank on their Capital	89,125	89,125
Dividends	8,753,485	8,518,355
National Debt	3,150,090	1,211,700
Civil List	212,500	212,500
Pensions	92,160	91,652
Other Charges	147,616	155,129
	12,517,340	10,380,000
Surplus	92,632	3,104,773
	12,609,972	13,484,773
Exchequer Bills issued for Consolidated Fund, at 10th Oct. 1823, and paid off out of the Growing Produce of that Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th of January 1824	.....	1,782,310
Surplus as above stated	3,104,773	
Deduct Moneys issued in further part of 8,700,000*l.* estimated as the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1823	2,937,146	
		167,627
Total at the 5th January 1824, to be provided for by Exchequ. Bills, charged on the Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarter ending 5th April 1824.....	.....	1,551,683

Our summary of domestic news has rarely had so few events of importance to detail. Thurtell and Hunt, the murderers of Weare, have been tried and found guilty. Thurtell paid the forfeit of his

crime at Hertford on the 9th ult. During his trial he conducted himself with great firmness, and concluded by calling God to witness his innocence, when his guilt was as clear as the sun at noon-day! He afterwards declared he was satisfied that he had had justice done him, and met his fate with a firmness and composure worthy of a better cause. A reprieve was received for his wretched fellow-criminal, whose doom has been changed to transportation for life. There seemed something that demanded attention to his case on the score of his having been his own accuser, and there is no doubt the body of Weare, but for him, would not have been discovered. On the other hand, he was as deeply imbued in guilt as the unfortunate man who was executed, and as richly deserved to share a like fate.

The Irish magistracy have begun to exercise a laudable degree of control over the conduct of the police constables. In Kilkenny one of these officials has been committed for trial charged with a most flagitious outrage and attempt to murder a person named Bailey, into whose house he forced his way at night with a party of police-men. Another in King's county has been displaced for a needless exercise of power in shackling a person whom he had apprehended. The marvellous cure of the Irish devotee Miss O'Rork, by the miracle-working quack Prince Hohenloe, still occasions much conversation among the sensible part of the Catholics as well as Protestants. This humbug, (who should have followed his relation of the same name into Spain, that the double effect of sword and miracle might have aided the holy cause of the most holy of kings) seems endeavouring to gain a hold on more than the credulity of the superstitious. That priests of any persuasion should support such an impostor and endeavour to multiply the number of his dupes, is an afflicting fact for any country, and much more for one in the present circumstances of Ireland. If any of the Catholic clergy sincerely believe in these miracles, they are objects of pity; if they do not believe, but willingly aid them, they deserve to suffer as common disturbers of the peace of society, and invincible *charlatans*. The prospect of the approaching crop of potatoes is good, and the contracts of the navy victualling-board have been concluded advantageously; so that it is to be hoped there will be no immediate complaints of the population of Ireland suffering from famine.

The loan contracted by Austria is for 2,500,000*l*. the whole of which is to be appropriated to paying off the debt of that government to this country. The price at which the subscribers receive their shares is 82 per cent. to be paid on behalf of the contractors generally, by the 10th of May, in five instalments. A person, designating himself Count de Wintz, has also been endeavouring to raise a loan in behalf of the Greek government, on the credit of the revenues of the Island of Cyprus, now in the hands of the Turks!—the amount to be 800,000*l*. It does not appear, however, that this person had any authority for the purpose from the Greek government; but that his security must have been conquered from the Turks, who now hold it; and the Count, who is a Montenegrin and an adventurer, and has served the Austrians, after making every possible exertion, could not realize his Utopian plans. Mr. Bowring, in the process of his duty as secretary to the Greek committee, denied the authority of De Wintz to raise loans for the Greeks.

The ship William, which has arrived at the port of Plymouth from Brest, brought intelligence, that during the time she remained there, fourteen foreign vessels (Russian, Prussian, Swedish, &c.) delivered their cargoes of hemp, tallow, masts, oak timber, and plank, with every denomination of naval stores, into the arsenal. All bore the appearance of "busy preparation;" and the artisans of the dock-yard were employed every Sunday, in addition to their regular working days. Eight sail of the line, five large heavy frigates, and four smaller, formed the squadron fitting out. The frigates were quite ready for sea, and in Brest Water, exercising their men in striking yards and topmasts. The brigs and sloops were also ready for sea. If this intelligence be correct, the French must have some other view besides the escorting a few soldiers to their West Indian colonies.

The re-assessment of houses in different parts of the country by the tax surveyors, lately caused much dissatisfaction, especially after the window and other taxes had been recently remitted. The inhabitants of Woolwich, Deptford, Greenwich and neighbourhood, held a meeting on the subject, and resolved to petition the Lords of the Treasury on the conduct of the surveyor of the district. Government has since shewn that it was entirely without its privity and concurrence that these attempts were made, and they have since been put a stop to. The tax-collectors, being paid by a per centage materially diminishing by the remission of the public burthens, seem to have made an effort to replace the deficiency in their profits by this measure.

James Such, a student of the University of Cambridge, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, on a charge of swindling. He had, it appears, written letters to different tradesmen, with fabricated names, ordering various articles. The novelty of the charge, and the respectability of the connexions of the accused, caused a considerable sensation.

An admiralty sessions was held on the 19th of December, but the trials were not of any considerable interest. Aaron Smith, accused of piracy, was acquitted. It appeared he had been captured by the pirates, and was compelled to act as he had done to save his own life.

On the 15th ult. the self-styled Constitutional Society obtained a verdict of guilty against Mr. J. Hunt, for publishing Lord Byron's parody on Southey's Vision of Judgment.

The Jupiter, of 60 guns, arrived a short time since at Portsmouth from Calcutta, whither she took Lord Amherst, the new Governor-general of India, and suite, who landed at the Presidency in good health on the 30th of July, after a pleasant passage of four months and fifteen days: the run from the Cape to Madras was done in the short space of thirty-three days.

THE COLONIES.

The legislature of Tobago has acted more temperately than the other colonies, and has passed a bill for ameliorating the state of the slaves, in the spirit recommended by the British government. They have abolished the Sunday markets, and allowed Thursday in each week, out of crop, to the slaves, to cultivate their grounds and hold their markets. They have made the testimony of two negroes of character evidence against their masters, thus affording a singular contrast to the other islands. It is to be hoped that this conduct will not be lost sight of by the mother country, whenever an opportunity occurs to show the colonists there a token of her gratitude by some substantial benefit. A disposition, friendly to the views of government, prevails also in the island of St. Kitts. In the latter an important concession has already been made in the abolition of fines on manumissions; and steps are taking to remove the disabilities of the free coloured population. Thus it is clear that the fear of insurrection and insubordination among the negroes is a bugbear used to deter the government of this country from redressing the wrong committed on humanity by its original permission of the slave-trade.

In Jamaica, a motion has been carried in the House of Assembly,—"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to the House, what steps are necessary to be taken in consequence of information received from the agent of this island, of the proceedings adopted by the House of Commons and his Majesty's ministers, in respect to slavery in the British colonies in the West Indies."

The Jamaica papers assert also, that the despatches of Lord Bathurst, temperate, and humane, and honourable as they were to the government at home, had, according to Mr. Hamden of Barbadoes, caused the late insurrection in Demerara! The minister is sneered at, and styled "pious," and his proposals treated with scorn, though they only extended to what every friend of humanity would readily grant, and did not interfere with any question of property. A Mr. Barrett, in Jamaica, has threatened to separate from the control of the British government, and has talked highly and arrogantly of colonial independence. And wherefore is all this ill blood exhibited, but in the support of principles that are a disgrace to human nature, a stain on the character of England, and that exhibit a picture of the West India planters drawn too much in the manner in which the friends of the proposed measures have delineated them? The English government, too, is accused of having sanctioned slavery in times past; this is true, but does it follow that it should persevere in doing ill, because in former times it had so acted? As well may the judges be now permitted to send witches to the stake, as they used to do, because there was once an act of the legislature for burning them. Perhaps the best step is, to proceed with those colonies which are willing to meet the proposed measures, and in a short time they will afford a triumphant contrast to the depraved opponents of the upright feelings of the British nation, in their better moral example, and the increase of strength, trade, and wealth; for these will most assuredly follow in the train of free labourers, and the reciprocity of the interests of master and servant.

From a report of the Society established at the Cape of Good Hope for the relief of the late settlers in Africa, their distress appears to be very great, and farther assistance is still absolutely necessary. No report has yet been printed in Great Britain, the present being published at Cape Town. It appears that the subscriptions received amounted to 3,913

rix-dollars, nearly the whole of which had been expended. The Governor, Lord C. H. Somerset, had given 200 dollars, and other individuals had been equally kind; still, without some assistance from the mother country, it is to be feared many must perish, the crops having repeatedly failed, and the settlers being plundered of their cattle by the Caffres.

FOREIGN STATES.

A royal ordinance has been issued in France for the dissolution of the Chambers, and for a general election. The Electoral Colleges meet on the 25th inst. and the new session will be opened on the 23d of March. The king has made a new batch of peers, with the view, no doubt, of strengthening the hands of the ministers. This fresh creation takes from the Chamber of Deputies some of those who would most likely have been in the way, and leaves room for introducing into the representative body more devoted friends of the minister. Laine, Bonald, Kergolay, and Marcellus, are among the new peers. At the instance of M. Villele, the French King has established two Boards of Trade—the first, composed of all the Ministers, with some other persons, is to be the supreme Board; the other is to prepare materials for its use and guidance. The inferior Board is recommended, because it has been found so useful in England. Russian intrigues are still carried on in France. The Czar has transmitted the order of St. Andrew to Chateaubriand and Montmorency, omitting Villele, whose *ultraism* is not carried so far as that of the other two. A trial is going on in Paris against certain individuals who proceeded to Spain on the breaking out of the civil war there: happily, they have all escaped, but an unfortunate woman is arraigned as one of their accomplices. Messrs. de Lafayette, father and son, Manuel, and several other distinguished oppositionists, who had been subpœnaed on the trial as witnesses, neglected to attend. The court consequently postponed the hearing of the case till next sessions, but on the motion of the Attorney-General, condemned them to pay a fine of 100 francs each, besides the expenses occasioned by the delay, and if not forthcoming of their own accord next February, to be brought by force before the tribunal. This trial is, most probably, one of the tricks got up by that engine of tyranny, the police, to affect the elections. Louis is represented as better in strength, and more active than he has been. Considering his local afflictions, he enjoys something like health; for though in his appearance he is all that is gross and displeasing, he is rarely in suffering. His chief illness is rather a personal blessing. He drops into a lethargic stupor, from which nothing can for a time arouse him, and he is then insensible to bodily pain.

On the 2d January, the beloved Ferdinand of Spain issued a decree denouncing the attempts of the constitutionalists to obtain a free government, the usurpation of his royal authority, and lastly, the degradations of the priesthood. He exults in the introduction of the enemies of Spain and their success, and returns glory to God for the blood shed by the valiant army of his beloved cousin the Duke of Angoulême. He then commands, in consequence of the advice of his council of the Indies, that a *Te Deum* shall be sung in *all* his American Dominions, and re-establishes the governments of the said Dominions as they were in 1820. Abolishes the political constitution in those states. Deprives all officials of their functions. Commands the militias to be dissolved. Orders back the religious to their houses. Confirms all appointments and favours, provided they did not emanate from the constitutional government, and restores all who have been displaced to their offices. Don Lopez d'Alcarez, Don Antonio Gongora, and Don Joachim y Sauz, are nominated receivers-general of revenue. The priests are also ordered to celebrate masses for the "happy deliverance" of this most august of Sovereigns. The document altogether is a curious instance of the grovelling pride, the narrow intellect, and the miserable vanity of this valuable scion of the Holy Alliance, who certainly does all that words can do, for preserving inviolably the crown and power of Spain! No amnesty has been yet published. A determination is also evinced to try an appeal to the Allied Powers respecting the Colonies, the American President's speech notwithstanding. The French are encreasing their force in Madrid, and Ferdinand has been negotiating for a body of Swiss hirelings to compose his guard. The traitor Morillo has arrived at Rochfort. Brigands are said to be scouring the country round Madrid. A Colonel Serrano is at the head of a hundred men. Two other chiefs are also mentioned as acting in the same manner.

The persecutions of the Spanish king against all such as are unfortunate enough even to be related to those who supported the Constitutional Government, are un-

ceasingly exerted. Several individuals, principally females, young and old, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, redeemable on their paying sums of money annually: an excellent mode of filling the coffers of the Iberian despot. The new prime minister, Casa Irujo, is no more; he died, as it is pretended, of sorrow for the loss of his son. He was, however, opposed to the Inquisition and the priesthood, who regarded him as of too compromising a disposition and too much inclined to yield up some points to conciliate the differences that disturb his unhappy country. A summary decree for a court of justice has been promulgated, to punish all malcontents, or those who may praise the doctrines of the Constitution. It is as follows:—

"Art. 1.—In all the capitals of provinces, including the Balearic Islands, there shall be formed, within fifteen days, executive and permanent Commissioners, composed of a President, who is a Brigadier-General in the King's armies, of six members, from the rank of Colonel to that of Serjeant-Major, of an Assessor, four Fiscals, and as many Clerks.—The 10th article orders that the penalties to be inflicted on the condemned, shall be determined according to the Royal Decree of May 4, 1814."

This decree may be considered as the signal for letting loose imprisonment and bloodshed upon all the enemies of tyranny and priestcraft—upon all who are not the creatures of Ferdinand and his tools. The press also comes in for its share of enmity, which is a good mark of what is worthy and noble in the world, being the antipodes of the Spanish monarch and his councils.

"It is enjoined the police to watch over the introduction of books by sea and land, in whatever language they may be written, without an express order from Myself, the permission of my Council, or upon the conditions specified to the booksellers of our kingdom. The Police is authorised to seize, upon secret information, all books whatever that shall be introduced without the prescribed formalities, whether found among the booksellers, in the possession of individuals or of families, and deliver over all offenders to be dealt with according to the provisions of the laws. The Police shall interdict the circulation and reading of journals, pamphlets, satirical pieces, and caricatures, which attack my Person, or my Royal Prerogatives, or wherein the measures of my Government are censured or ridiculed. The Police are authorised to seize upon all such productions, and to apprehend those persons who possess or retain them."

Great dread is entertained in Germany of secret political societies. Every effort is making to discover the truth and put an end to them. The Germanic diet lately laid an injunction upon the lesser governments not to publish any thing that has transpired at its sittings.

The Greeks have taken Corinth, and are reported to have defeated the Turkish fleet, destroying eleven, taking a frigate, and blockading fifteen more in the Gulf of Volo. Lord Byron had advanced them 20,000 dollars. The Turks are said to have dishonoured the bills drawn on them, for supplies for their armies. Moustar Pacha, being forced to raise the siege of Missolunghi, is retreating on Janina. Omer Brionis has joined the Greeks with his baggage and treasure, saying that as his ancestors were of a Christian family he wished to live and die among the Greeks. On receiving this intelligence, such of the Toxides as remained in Epirus, fled into the mountains of Musacha: and it is probable that the Albanians will soon throw off the yoke of the Sultan. It is believed that Moustar Pacha will pay the forfeit of his head for having been unsuccessful in the campaign.

An attempt has been made at Rio de Janeiro, of a nature which, from the present accounts, cannot be thoroughly understood. It is supposed that the agents of the Holy Alliance have been tampering with the soldiery, and that an attempt is making to overthrow the constitution. The troops were ordered to march to the Palace by the Emperor, and thence sent to the House of Deputies, while they were there deliberating, and surrounded it. Some officers then entered, arrested six members, and dissolved it in the king's name. Six deputies were then put into a boat and conveyed to the Ilha des Cobras. The only opposition journal was suppressed; all was in confusion. Until, however, more satisfactory and recent details arrive, the real state of things cannot be truly ascertained. The events in Rio, it was feared, would produce tumults in the provinces. Monte Video has been taken by the Brazilian army.

Later accounts from Brazil contain the following Proclamation, which is still too ambiguous to afford any real clue to the designs of the new Emperor, who, it is probable, is in close alliance with the foes of all free governments in Europe.

"Brazilians!—One will unites us. Let us continue to preserve our country. Your Emperor, your perpetual defender, will assist you as he has hitherto done, and as he will always do, even at the hazard of his life. The extravagances of men, led away by pride and ambition, were on the eve of precipitating us into the most horrible abyss. It is necessary, now that we are safe, that we should be as vigilant as Argos. The bases of our felicity, which we are going to lay, are the independence of the empire, its integrity, and the

constitutional system. By resting on these bases without rivalships, which are always odious, and which may overwhelm this Colossal empire, we have nothing to fear. These truths are undeniable. You know them well by your good sense, and unfortunately you were on the eve of knowing them better by anarchy. If the Assembly had not been dissolved, your holy religion would have been destroyed, and your garments would have been drenched in blood. A new Assembly has been convoked; it will soon meet to deliberate on a project of constitution which I shall shortly present to you. I should think that it will be so conformable to your opinions, that, if possible, we ought to be directed by it as a provisional constitution. Be assured that the only ambition by which your Emperor is inspired, is the desire of acquiring additional glory, not for himself, but for you and for this great empire, which will be respected by the whole world. The arrests which have taken place will be considered by the enemies of the empire as despotic. They are not so. You see that they are measures of policy, calculated to avoid anarchy, and to save the unfortunate persons themselves—that they may enjoy theirs in tranquillity, and that we may enjoy ours in security. Their families will be protected by the Government. The safety of the country, which has been confided to me as Perpetual Defender of Brazil, is the supreme law which requires it. Place your confidence in me, as I place mine in you, and you will see our internal and external enemies at our feet supplicating mercy. Let union, firmer union, bind Brazilians. He who adhered to our sacred cause—who swore the independence of this empire, is a Brazilian. THE EMPEROR."

Two Decrees have also arrived:—in the first the Emperor declares that he convoked the Assembly to save Brazil from imminent danger, but that the Assembly having perjured itself, violating the solemn oath taken to the nation to defend the integrity and independence of the empire and the Emperor's dynasty, he, as Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, had resolved to dissolve the Assembly, and to call another to deliberate on a project of a Constitution which he will shortly present to it. In the second Decree his Majesty says, that in using the expression *perjured* in the former Decree, he was far from intending to confound the worthy representatives of the people with the faction that swayed the Assembly. In a subsequent Manifesto the Emperor further explains the necessity which compelled him to put a stop to the mad proceedings of the restless and revolutionary faction, which had succeeded in obtaining the preponderance in the Assembly. This is very like the first step of a member of the Holy Alliance in similar circumstances with the sovereign of Brazil.

The part which America has taken respecting the Spanish independent colonies, is at once imposing and worthy a free nation: though casually alluded to in our last retrospect, the lateness of its arrival forbade a longer notice, which may with propriety be given now. The sensation it has produced on the Continent is very great, and it may be considered as decisive of the question, backed out by the power of Great Britain, which it is said to be. Its leading points are as follow:

"Meeting in you a new Congress (says the President) I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply-interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the Government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained; while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to."

After this introduction, the Message proceeds to give the following information on the present relations of the United States with Foreign Powers:—

"The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting certain boundaries, it has been agreed by both parties to endeavour to establish it by amicable negotiation, rather than seek the mediation of a friendly power, as prescribed by the treaty.

"The negotiation which had been long depending with the French Government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property

has not, as yet, had the desired effect; but a minister is proceeding to France to resume the negotiation."

The next passage in the Message is highly important, and seems designed as a warning to Russia, touching her occupation of the north-western shore of North America. The President, referring to certain amicable negotiations, proposed by his orders to the Court of Russia, and by that Government to Great Britain,

"For arranging their respective rights and interests on the north-west coast of the American continent," adds distinctly, that this "occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

After stating that America had proposed to the Powers of Europe to declare the African slave-trade to be piracy, the message gives the following important exposition of the policy to be maintained by the United States in respect of South America. Mr. Monroe first disclaims every right or thought of meddling in the disputes of the European Powers in matters "relating to themselves;" but that "with the movements in the western hemisphere, the United States are more immediately connected;" that he therefore

"Owes it to candour, &c. to declare, that the United States would consider *any attempt* on the part of European Monarchies to *extend their system to any portion* of the western hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety;" that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling any of the States, whose independence the Republic has, after mature consideration, acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards herself,"—in other words, as a *just cause of war*.

The President regards the distinct annunciation of this resolute policy so important, that he repeats it towards the close of his Message—

"It is impossible," says he, "that the Allied Powers should extend their system to any portion of either America, without endangering the peace and happiness of the United States, and therefore impossible that the latter should behold such interference, in *any form*, with indifference."

The other parts of the Message relate chiefly to the internal affairs of the Republic. The finances are declared prosperous, the annual receipts being 16,100,000 dollars, and the expenditure 11,400,000 dollars. The army is well organised and disciplined. The piracies in the vicinity of Cuba are suppressed. In the navy it is recommended to establish higher grades of rank. The mail roads in the Union extend to 88,600 miles, and the amount of postage last year was 1,114,354 dollars. The Message finally concludes as under:—

"If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited, and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which, to the ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has extended in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest, that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of states, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each Government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this Constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what, then, do we owe these blessings? It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?"

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE has been almost a prescription for bad pantomime or no pantomime at Drury-lane, from time whereof the memory of schoolboys runneth not to the contrary, down to the present season. It seemed as though the motley and fantastic genius, which erst descended in Miss Worgman's form, had no fitting home in this region of the drama; that wit here would not give way to show; that scenes would obstinately struggle for an untimely connexion; and nonsense refuse to rule for six weeks in splendid silence. Melancholy were the attempts at humour; the landscapes were murky, the tricks stopped midway, Harlequin proved but an indifferent sceneshifter, and the voice of Grimaldi was not heard! Mr. Elliston, however, is absolute; he who designed the "Cataract," who makes horses obedient to his stage directions, and forces tragedians to hear reason, said—There shall be a Pantomime at Drury-lane!—and up starts one tolerably conceived, delightfully painted, and fairly appointed with its dumb comedians, to the astonishment of all minor critics. It is taken from an Eastern tale, called "Harlequin and the Flying Chest," beginning in Asia, proceeding through Europe, and ending in some fairy land—the long and the short of pantomimes from the beginning of time. The flying box is, to be sure, rather an awkward carriage; there are no magical figures to give it an awful air, even to gentle spectators under six years of age; it hangs over the stage with its freight as if the voyagers were in the pillory; and the fire they discharge from it reminds us of nothing but an inflammation in the chest. But, with this exception, the romantic part of the show is rich and gorgeous; especially the scene of the princess's boudoir, which is a radiant piece of capricious splendour, and the Palace of a Hundred Gates, which is a fine architectural puzzle. After the transformations, we have a striking view of Fonthill Abbey; King Edward's gallery in the same building; and, greater than all, a most beautiful exhibition, in the shape of a Diorama, of the progress, completion, and various aspects of that grand piece of art—bidding noble defiance to nature—the Breakwater at Plymouth. As a succession of paintings, it is unquestionably the most finished that we have ever seen exhibited on the stage; but as a piece of mechanism it is very inferior to the aërial journey of the clown at Covent-garden. Since Mr. Stansfield's engagement at Drury-lane, this establishment has made a surprising advance in scenery, and now surpasses Covent-garden in correctness, though inferior to it in colouring. The Harlequin is graceful, the Clown marvellously active, and the Columbine a fine bonny lass, whose good-humoured smile is as attractive as her steps, to which she takes heed. There is too much meaning in the tricks—too many embodied puns—too much, indeed, of every thing, for the pantomime is, at least, half an hour too long. Mr. Elliston likes to give full measure; but he should not run the risk of exhausting the happiness of his young visitors, and allow them the chilling recollection that they ever felt sleepy in Old Drury!

The novel of Kenilworth has furnished materials for a more interesting drama than any which has been framed on the works of its author, with the exception, perhaps, of Dibdin's Heart of Mid Lothian. This romance, though not so rich in humour, in scenic picture, or in high and generous representations of character, as some of its predecessors, has a unity of interest, and a variety and contrast, which happily adapt it for the stage. On the one hand, there is the prisoned Lady of Cumnor House, whose luxurious solitude, and ambitious love, and feminine caprice, and perilous situation awaken the sense of beauty and sympathy; and, on the other, there is the Court of the Maiden Queen, the strange situation of Leicester, and "the princely pleasures of Kenilworth Castle," heightened in zest by the passions and affections of the royal visitant. These materials are extremely well interwoven in the new play, which never stands still, but which has always either some sense of fearful interest, or some characteristic portraiture of the manners of Elizabeth and her Court. The first interview between Tresilian and Amy; the scene where Foster attempts to administer poison to the Countess, but is frustrated by the offer of Janet to taste it; and all the scenes towards the close, when the spectator looks for the tragical catastrophe of the novel, but is relieved by seeing Varney fall into the trap laid for Amy, are of true dramatic power. While the old puritan is trembling on the verge of murder, or the Queen is just touching on the discovery of Leicester's marriage, or Janet is unscrewing the supports of the mechanical staircase, the heart even of the practised playgoer beats quicker, and his attention is riveted to the stage. To the scenes of the court Mrs. Bunn imparts an historical interest of a peculiar kind, for her Elizabeth is the exactest image of the queen of the novel and of history, and

leaves even the imagination satisfied. She is the thing itself. Her imperious manner, her touches of feeling, her quick resumptions of dignity, her condescension, and her alternations of passion and policy, give as good an idea of the moral being of the Queen as her admirable costume does of her dress. Mr. Wallack is tame in Leicester; he seems to have wasted his energies in the performance of the part of the Brahmin in the Cataract, or to disdain to employ them in a character less sublime. It is a pity that this gentleman, who has grace and passion, will play the scene where he is wrought up to the murder of his wife, as if it were the most indifferent affair in the world. Terry's Foster is a coarse but powerful sketch of guilty agitation, and selfishness hesitating to become criminal, yet determined not to recede from its purposes. Mrs. West, allowing for a little violence, gives the sorrows and waywardness of the sweet captive with considerable truth, and plays better than she usually does in tragedy, where the blank verse tempts her to intolerable mouthing. Miss Booth is good in the little puritan girl; but we would have given something to see Miss Taylor, the unforgotten representative of Jenny Deans, in a part where severity of manner and strong feeling and promptitude of action are characteristic features. There are one or two scenes in this play quite masterly; especially a view of the princely towers and outworks of Kenilworth, the lake, and the fair open country of Warwickshire, which is alone worth going to see. After the play, and detached from it by a long pause against all rule and all sense, a marvellously silly pageant was exhibited, of morris dancers, of knights pugilistic, of "cavalry," and Britannia as natural as her own image on a penny piece, before Leicester, the Queen, half-a-dozen awkward courtiers, and as many maids of honour. Much expense had been evidently incurred on this procession of "entertainments," though each division was poor, which we were sorry to observe, for, though liberality is the soul of management, no one is bound to purchase disapprobation at an extravagant price. We are quite sure that these gorgeous follies never repay the cost of their production. Instead of exhibiting the completeness of the scenic art, they really display its poverty, and only serve to show us what it can *not* compass. In witnessing the drama, the imagination is appealed to as well as the senses; we meet the scene-painter more than half way, and are content to accept his works, not as adequate representations of places and groups, but as suggesting hints to the fancy, which passion and sympathy render active. But when the stage assumes to cope with bodily realities; to exhibit chariots, horses, cataracts, all "as large as life," it necessarily fails: because its most costly show would be pitiful as a real pageant, and because the appeal is made directly to our vision. When the poet talks of horses, we may "think we see them pawing with proud hoofs the receiving earth;" but when Mr. Ducrow sends in nine to tread the boards just laid down for them, we cannot admit that we see a regiment of cavalry. Seeing, in such cases, is the very reverse of believing.

Mr. Beazeley, the dramatic architect and architectural dramatist, who puts meaning into porticoes and method into farces, and whose activity of genius enables him to do more in each of two occupations than most men do in one, has produced an ingenious Opera, to display the whole strength of Mr. Elliston's splendid company, except Munden, who is about worth them all. It is taken from the well-known French piece called "Joconde," with the additional contrast of a grave and merry peasant, each bringing up a daughter in his own style, like the fathers in Terence. As a composition, it is sparkling and gay, but unfortunately too long for the airy style. An English audience rarely condescends to sit out three acts of mirth and song, without the intermixture of some serious interest: they require a momentum of sentiment, and become weary of excessive lightness. Several of the songs are remarkable for felicity of thought and expression; and one of them, called "Reason and Love," is as neat and terse and merry, as those miniature moralities, which our Anacreon hits off in his happiest moods. The play-bill is thickly studded with stars—Braham, Liston, Dowton, Harley, Knight, Terry, Miss Stephens, and Madame Vestris—all of whom are in their places, except Liston, who plays Philander. Who can fancy our own Lubin Log turned Frenchman of quality, frisking about through three acts, the gay Lothario of the piece? He is the lover too of Miss Stephens (which may be because all the world is); but she is also required to be in love with him, which, in his stage character, is hardly natural. Elliston should have played the part himself; he keeps his state too absolutely behind the scenes, and too rarely appears (like other monarchs) since his Coronation. Management generally withdraws a performer from the stage, but he is too much an actor by nature to allow

the cares of the green-room and the treasury to weigh down those good spirits which are, after all, his best possession.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Who does not know "The House that Jack built?" Who is not startled into pleasant remembrance, by that motley procession of images, the cat, the rat, "the cow with a crumpled horn," "the milk-maid," and the priest "all shaven and shorn?" None of our readers, we are sure; though perhaps, in these days of philosophical education, some new chimeras have taken the place of our old and oddly assorted favourites. If, however, banished from the nursery, they are all engaged at Covent-garden, where they are to be seen as if they had just stepped out of the borders of the old sampler or Christmas piece. This is well; there is nothing like a homely interest to start "the gay creatures of the element" of Christmas, harlequin, pantaloon, and clown, on their varied career. The Covent-garden pantomime is a very good one; with several well-painted scenes, several ingenious tricks, a happy adaptation of old airs to familiar circumstances, and less than the usual quantity of kicks and thumps, which is a practical compliment to our modern sense of the dignity of human nature. Grimaldi, indeed, is not there; but we cannot believe that his seclusion is otherwise than temporary, nor hold his son higher than as regent, without restrictions, over the motley realm, while he gathers strength to go on to a jubilee. Mr. J. S. Grimaldi has uncommon flexibility of muscle, and a face which, in time, may do wonders. To make a perfect clown, such a clown as his father, years are, at least, as necessary as to form a statesman; to give that gravity which no detection can disturb; that happy knack of picking one's pocket and looking helplessly in one's face, which a saint might envy; that serious humour which is the essence of Covent-garden philosophy, and which looks down in high tranquillity on the low jesting, the Tom and Jerryism of the age! There are some happy changes in the new pantomime, and choice bits of high and low life—as the courting scene in the kitchen, accompanied by appropriate music; the clown shooting himself in the glass, and falling as if dead; and, above all, the skaiting in Hyde-park, performed, in all its varieties, on a glassy surface, which may give proof to the paradox of "sliding all on a summer's day." If the Diorama be the most complete painting, the aërial voyage from London to Paris is the most ingenious piece of mechanism on or above the stage: we see the country mapped out, expanding below—the whole course of the Thames and the Channel, till night comes on, and the balloon, emerging from clouds, descends into the illuminated gardens of the Tuileries. A spectator might almost fancy himself in the balloon, were it not for the floor of the stage, which is a substantial fact, which defies all the efforts of imagination to alter, and which even the magic of Farley could not disperse into thin air. Every thing in the pantomime is executed with that ease and quickness which show that practice has made perfect the masterly hands of its directors.

It gives us great pleasure to record the brilliant success of this house during the past month. Its managers have not relied solely on their admirable pantomime, but have shown great care and judgment in selecting the performances by which it has been preceded. Mr. Young has drawn a full house a week in Sir Pertinax; Sinclair, Miss Paton, and Miss Tree have exerted themselves with great effect in the elegant opera of "The Lord of the Manor;" and the clever but factitious comedy of "John Bull" has been cast with a strength unknown since its production. Miss Chester, recovered from her long indisposition, lent her loveliness to the part of Mary Thornberry, and threw into it an irresistible pathos. No one can play a part like Job Thornberry at all comparably to Fawcett, who is the most real and least affected of all who pretend to the sturdy independence of man and masculine feeling. If Connor does not quite supply Johnstone's place in Dennis Bulgruddery, he does more than could be expected, and as much as those who love to talk of past excellence could endure.

If there be any failure in the arrangements of the last few weeks, it is in the revival of "Julius Cæsar," with a very inferior cast from that which every playgoer remembers. Mr. Young was wont to be admirable in Cassius, but we cannot think him equally successful in Brutus, which he now performs. We always "relish him more in the soldier than the scholar." His Brutus is a fine piece of oratory; but it has not that intermixture of gentle feelings, or those delicate traits of kindness, which render the situation of the mild-hearted stoic so affecting in Shakspeare. Kemble was too cold and scornful; Young is too vehement and loud; and, to our thinking, the true idea of the part has been given by neither. Mr. Cooper is what the papers

call "respectable" as Cassius; but surely Cassius is not a part which ought to be "respectably" acted. In "form and moving," nothing can be grander than Mr. C. Kemble's Marc Antony; but we cannot bestow unqualified admiration on his delivery of the celebrated speech over Cæsar's body. It is too deliberate—too measured—too obvious an effort—too little animated by true feeling and pathos; for it should be remembered, that though an orator may have a sinister purpose in view, and though his speech may be a mere piece of hypocrisy as to the result, yet he will be really moved as he proceeds by the passions to which he alludes, and which he is struggling to enkindle. The very constitution of an orator is distinguished by a sensibility so quick as to arouse the varied emotions of the heart by a slight impulse; he is himself affected when he affects others, though he may afterwards laugh at the impression which he has created. It was the object of Antony to rouse the people of Rome to mutiny against the conspirators, in order to advance the purposes of his own ambition: this design was superior to his love for Cæsar and his sorrow for his loss; but still that love and sorrow were real materials by which he wrought, or he could not have succeeded. We think, then, that quicker transitions, that a more passionate sorrow, that a more bitter irony would be truer both to nature and art, than the style which Mr. Kemble uses. His expression and attitude of triumph, however, at the close, when the feeling was enkindled, afforded one of the finest pictures we ever saw on the stage.

THE SURREY AND COBOURG THEATRES.

We do not generally notice the performances at these minor establishments: the last was always beneath notice, except for its combats and its scenery; the first, once our favourite resort, has degenerated so much since Dibdin left it, that we have scarcely found heart to enter it. But we think it right, on behalf of the Drama, to protest against the gross violation of public decency which the managers of both have committed in representing the circumstances of the late horrible murder. As compositions these pieces are despicable enough; full of silly bombast and ridiculous situation; and richly deserving the sentence once profanely applied to a tragedy of Shakspeare, that "they are bloody farces without salt or savour." But the outrage is not the less because the sordid motive is not seconded by corresponding power. Would it be believed that Englishmen could sit and contemplate with pleasure the relics of bloodshed—the table, the sofa, the "identical horse and gig,"—as if there were associations clinging to those miserable articles which it was desirable to cherish!—as if guilt had a charm to hallow the ordinary utensils of life, like the presence of genius or the touch of affection and love! Infinite mischief has been done already by the artificial interest created by the details of crime, which ought to have been forgotten as soon as possible, after the punishment of the offenders. There is such a disposition in the human mind to attach itself to every thing minutely presented to its view, that, as the recent example has shown, the natural horror of assassination may be overcome by rendering the manners, habits, and life of the culprit, the subjects of daily thought. There is no process by which moral feeling may be so effectually subverted as by the process of elaborate detail, which, by perpetually working on curiosity, prevents the operation of strong feelings, and distracts the attention to unimportant particulars from the outlines of crime and suffering. In Richardson's novels the operation of this principle may be traced, but there though very curious, it is comparatively harmless. To take advantage of a diseased state of public feeling, and for the sake of gain to make a recent murder and its punishment the subject of a melodrame, is not to be endured. If however this indecent exhibition should lead to some restrictions on the encroachments of these minor establishments, it will not be unproductive of benefit. Whether a free competition might be desirable we will not decide; but the illicit attempts of the minor houses at present do nothing but harm; they only injure the regular establishments, debase the tastes of their frequenters, and bring their owners to ruin.

FINE ARTS.

Prospects of the approaching Season.—By the time our present number makes its appearance, Spring will be thinking of turning her steps hitherward; and in order to meet her advent with due honours—honours that, like the offerings of charity, bless both the giver and the receiver—those gay parterres of artificial flowers, the Picture-Galleries, will be collecting together the materials of their annual adornment, and arranging them into species, and grouping them into companies, to answer the increased and increasing call which is evidently put forth in the present day for objects of this nature. For ourselves, we in fact anticipate that the approaching season will witness something like a new era in British Art; and we are pretty confident that, so far as mere exhibitions, and other collateral indications of such an era, can bespeak its presence and its effects, no previous season in our annals will be able to compete, or even to compare with that which is now at hand. In the first place, it seems pretty certain that a national gallery, comprising important works of the old masters, is in the course of being established. This alone will be of the utmost value in furthering the views of the real lover of art, and in giving a lustre to the period in which it takes place. For it must be confessed that our *private* galleries of the above-named class of works—rich and indeed unrivalled as they are—are altogether inefficient in disseminating a general taste for the objects in question;—partly on account of the difficulty which must necessarily attend the access to them; but chiefly, as we conceive, on account of its being impossible to excite, or at least to maintain, a strong *general* interest about any thing which is not constantly before the *general* eye, and which does not at the same time include the power of exciting something like a feeling of property and participation. The Dulwich Gallery of Pictures is, in this point of view, worth all the other English collections united; because, in addition to its extraordinary merits, it is virtually, though not nominally, a *national* one. The people have a *right* to go to the Dulwich Gallery, and *therefore* they go; for the English are very shy indeed of asking favours—even in cases where they feel that to receive a favour is in some sort to confer one. But when they are at the above Gallery, they may look around them with a prospective satisfaction (in addition to that which is excited by the objects before them)—and may say, "Here we can come whenever we please; without fee or favour, and remain as long as we please; here we may send our friends and our children; and here our late posterity will come after us, and admire and love what we have admired and loved; for the spot, with all its riches, is in some sort *our own*; no caprice can change it, and no change of fortune can alienate it from us; virtually it belongs to us, and like the rest of our property, it must descend to exactly those persons whom we would wish to possess it." Without pursuing this part of our subject farther, we do most confidently anticipate very important results from the establishment of a strictly national gallery of paintings in this metropolis.

In the next place, it appears that we are to have a New Society of British Artists; from which much good may be looked for, if it be only because, under proper restrictions and arrangements, much good is unquestionably capable of being performed. Besides these, we may expect increased activity and exertion among those Institutions which have for many years past maintained their ground successfully, and which, it is to be hoped, no rivalship will be able to remove from their present useful and honourable eminence.—We must look in vain for any Exhibition of the old masters (national or otherwise) that will be able to compete with the admirable *selections* which from year to year grace the walls of the British Institution.—The Royal Academy need not, for a long time to come, fear any falling-off in their accustomed "infinite variety," or in the universal interest which it excites.—The Water-colour Society may continue to present their "softly-sweet" creations, with the certainty of finding enough soft eyes to gaze upon and admire them. In fact, all the really deserving candidates for public favour may be assured that the noble field, in which their respective exertions take place, has "ample room and verge enough" for their operations to be carried on, without giving occasion for any other kind of jealousy than that which leads to desirable and beneficial results.

At all events, whether the favourable anticipations we are now indulging in should prove to be well or ill-founded, *we* shall still be at our post,—examining and reporting all that comes before us, with an eye and a pen that, whatever other deficiencies they may possess, are at least impartial, and out of the way of any influence but that which springs from desert. In the mean time, we have to notice the appearance of a worthy herald to the abovenamed exhibitions, in the form of a

New Panorama, of Pompeii.

This is evidently an unpopular subject for an exhibition of this kind; and we are disposed to praise rather than blame the choice of it, on that very account,—since it seems to indicate something better than a mere search after emolument. The interest excited by a scene of this kind is almost entirely reflex, and consequently a much more limited class of persons are capable of being affected by it, than that which may fairly be supposed to include the searchers after mere amusement. A scene like that, for example, which forms the subject of the present Panorama at Leicester-square—Lausanne, the Lake of Geneva, &c.—appeals to the direct and primary qualities and sentiments of the human mind. We have an instinctive love for and sympathy with the face of Nature—just as we have, in a still greater degree, with the "human face divine;" and each affects us without any previous process of thought, or any effort of imagination. Whereas, in a scene like Pompeii, if the spectator is not acquainted with its history, and has not reflected beforehand on the associations connected with it, he might as well look on a stone quarry. But, on the other hand, to those to whom it does appeal, the appeal will come with double force; and especially to that numerous class who are precluded by circumstances from ever hoping to see the original spot itself. The present picture, though rendered as various and comprehensive as an adherence to truth would permit, represents only a portion of the excavations that have hitherto been made into this singular storehouse of ancient manners and customs. The principal parts depicted here are the Forum, together with its adjacent buildings; including the Pantheon (as it is called)—the Temple of Jupiter—the Temple of Mercury—and the great Temple of Venus. Also, that mass of buildings among which is the house of Pansa; the paved streets with the wheel-ruts, the public fountain, &c.—and the other street by the side of the Forum, in which are situated the different shops, with their painted inscriptions, &c. The view includes Mount Vesuvius, part of the Bay of Naples, the distant Apennines; and nearer at hand, some vineyards which still occupy that portion of the soil which remains unexcavated. Among the latter, a few peasants are introduced, celebrating the season; while scarcely any figures are introduced among the ancient buildings, in order to preserve that character of stillness and desolation, which so peculiarly belongs to and corresponds with the principal portion of that scene. The present picture, like most of those which have hitherto appeared at this establishment (in the Strand), is painted with peculiar care and skill; and it strikes us that the character of the atmosphere, through which the different distances are supposed to be seen, is remarkably well preserved. It has all the delicious softness, richness, and splendour of the scene itself, without that somewhat exaggerated glow and brilliance which is frequently given to it in imitations of this kind—that of Lausanne, for example, at Leicester-square. The characteristic effect communicated to Italian scenery by the atmosphere through which we look upon it, is by no means that of brilliancy—particularly in the south: it is rather that of a voluptuous softness: the effect is that of a beautiful face seen through an almost evanescent veil, rather than that of the same face when sparkling and glittering in its own living light. It is understood that the other excavations at Pompeii, which do not form part of this picture, will shortly appear, as a separate Panorama at Leicester-square.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Jan. 2.—The prize for the Hulsean dissertation for the year 1823 was on Tuesday last adjudged to William Clayton Walters, esq. B.A. Fellow of Jesus College.—Subject, *The nature and advantage of the influence of the Holy Spirit.* The following is the subject of the Hulsean dissertation for the present year:—*The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from his Epistles.*

The University has nominated a Branch Committee to superintend the application of a subscription in favour of the Greeks. The Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Gloucester) has transmitted a hundred guineas to this Committee.

Jan. 9.—Sir W. Browne's Gold Medals,—The subjects for the present year are—

For the Greek Ode.

———Ὦ παῖδε Ἑλλήνων ἴτε,
Ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ
Παῖδας, γυναῖκας——νῦν ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀγών.

Latin Ode.—Aleppo Urbs Syriæ terræ motu funditus eversa.

Epigrams.—Scribimus indocti doctique.

Mr. Angerstein's Pictures.—It is pretty generally admitted that his present Majesty is a zealous and munificent patron of the Fine Arts. One of his favourite projects is to establish a grand National De-

pository in this country for the noblest productions of human art that money can procure, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Louvre, at Paris. The *entire* collection of pictures of the late John Julius Angerstein, esq. has been purchased of his executors by Lord Liverpool for the country; and this splendid collection will be made the foundation of a National Gallery of the Old Masters. The purchase money is stated to have been only a little short of 60,000*l*. Some idea may be formed of the value of these paintings from the fact that the sum of 16,000*l*. has been repeatedly offered for one of them—*The Raising of Lazarus*, by Sebastian del Piombo.

Change of Musket Balls in Shrapnell Shells.—Mr. Marsh, of Woolwich, gave me some musket balls, which had been taken out of Shrapnell shells. The shells had lain in the bottom of ships, and probably had sea water amongst them. When the bullets are put in, the aperture is merely closed by a common cork. These bullets were variously acted upon: some were affected only superficially, others more deeply, and some were entirely changed. The substance produced is hard and brittle, it splits on the ball, and presents an appearance like some hard varieties of earthy hæmatite; its colour is brown, becoming, when heated, red; it fuses, on platinum foil, into a yellow flaky substance like litharge. Powdered and boiled in water, no muriatic acid or lead was found in solution. It dissolved in nitric acid without leaving any residuum, and the solution gave very faint indications only of muriatic acid. It is a protoxide of lead, perhaps formed, in some way, by the galvanic action of the iron shell and the leaden ball, assisted, probably, by the sea water. It would be very interesting to know the state of the shells in which a change like this has taken place to any extent; it might have been expected, that as long as any iron remained, the lead would have been preserved in the metallic state.—*M. F.*

Leeds Philosophical Society.—The Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds heard a lecture last month by Charles Waterton, esq. of Walton-hall, the well-known naturalist and traveller, on his new method of preserving specimens in Natural History. He arranged his observations under three heads, considering, 1st. The nature of preserved specimens; how soon they perish by the moth; and how necessary it is to prevent them from falling into decay: 2d. The present defective mode of preparing specimens for museums, which, being founded on wrong principles, is incapable of producing a good specimen: and 3d, The new method of his own invention. As he was a stranger, he begged leave to mention, that he was born twelve miles from the town, and that as soon as he left the Jesuits' College, he made natural history his chief study. Sir Joseph Banks was pleased frequently to applaud his exertions, and that approbation encouraged him in his address to the society that evening. Under his first head, he observed, that the *moth* was the great enemy of all museums, as well as of ladies' furs and muffs: yet there was in reality no reason why the specimens might not be made to last as long as the table on which they stood. Many ways had been tried to preserve the specimens from this destructive enemy. A preparation of soap and arsenic had been used, called by the French *savon arsenetique*; but this only preserved the skin;—now every part of a bird was food for insects; in tropical climates the ants devoured it even to its legs and beak, and in temperate regions the moth ate up its feathers. This compound of soap and arsenic was very dangerous to the constitution; and, moreover, it could not be used in the new process, on account of its soiling the specimens. Yet it was possible to prepare the specimens, so that the ant or the moth would no more touch them, than an alderman would eat a haunch of venison after it had been steeped in assafœtida. Another plan adopted to keep specimens was to use the *aromatic atmosphere:* if a small piece of sponge were put in a drawer where furs were kept, and a little spirit of turpentine were poured on it, all the insects in the drawer would die in half an hour. This, however, was only a temporary preservative, for the insects' eggs would remain, and be hatched after the atmosphere had dissipated; so that furs could not be locked up for many months together, without being destroyed by successive generations of the moth. Finding these methods defective, he next tried the *walnut juice*, the bitterness of which made it disagreeable to insects; but this did not answer, and though he made a solution of aloes as strong as possible, and washed the specimens with it, he found in a few months that the insect had perforated them in every part. At last he hit upon the great nostrum—a mixture of *alcohol* (spirit of wine) with *corrosive sublimate* (perchloride of mercury) made very strong. This liquid was colourless, and would not soil the purest specimens; it was a spirit, and diffused itself rapidly through the skin; it was antiseptic, and preserved from decay; and of all poisons known, this was the most deadly to insects, though it was not nearly so pernicious to other animals. Being a spirit, this mixture diffused itself

through and poisoned every part of the specimen, so that nothing was left on which the insect could feed; yet it did not in the least injure the colour or texture of the most delicate specimen. (This Mr. Waterton proved, by immersing in the mixture some of his most splendid birds and a white ostrich feather, all of which in less than an hour regained exactly their former appearance.) With this liquid he thoroughly washed the birds both inside and outside, after which they would keep in any climate or situation: the birds, tiger's skin, &c. thus prepared in 1812, were now as brilliant as at the moment when the operation was performed; and the liquid was equally efficacious when applied to all kinds of specimens—quadrupeds, birds, scaly animals, and insects.—To relieve, as he said, the dryness of these statements, Mr. Waterton here produced a large stock of Indian weapons,—the bow, the lance, poisoned arrows of various kinds, &c. the manner of using which he explained. By means of these, the Indians in the interior of South America, who had neither powder nor shot, killed their game, and obtained a subsistence; and Mr. W. himself principally used them in his expeditions into the forests and wilds.—The second part of his subject was on the mode at present in use of preparing specimens for museums. He declared it to be a bad one, being founded on totally erroneous principles.—In the third part of his subject, he explained, for the first time, his new system, and proved that it was the only one that would answer. He stated some of the principal defects of the old system, especially in the preparation of quadrupeds: it was found that the nose, lips, and ears, always shrivelled up like a mummy, on which account it was proposed by some to cut them off, and substitute wax for them. Before he went the last time to South America, he concurred with Sir Joseph Banks in thinking that it was impossible to remedy this great defect; but as he lay in his hammock one night in the month of June 1820, a complete remedy struck his mind, and it was a mere simple deduction from facts and principles with which he had been familiar for eighteen years. He did not sleep till he had killed an animal, tried the plan, and found it answer wonderfully well. The *grand* discovery, however, he had made previously; it was the solution—alcohol and corrosive sublimate. This he communicated some years ago to the Society of Arts and Sciences. He must state, however, that he could not fairly claim the entire credit of this discovery: he made it first, it was true, many years ago, when he was yet a boy, but he laid it aside from fear of poisoning persons with the sublimate, and only resumed it on finding that his friend, Mr. Edmonstone, a gentleman well known in the West Indies, and now of Cardross Park, near Dumbarton, made use of exactly the same mixture for his specimens, with success and without danger. His new plan for preserving quadrupeds entire and in perfect shape consisted in the application of "internal sculpture, corrected by external sculpture." He cut away the gristle from the nose and ears, and removed every thing from the body but the mere external skin: he then stuffed it as usual, and introduced a wooden skewer or needle, which he called a working iron, into the inside, and thus pushed out the skin into precisely its proper shape. A difficulty, however, presented itself, as the needle would not work easily amongst the oakum or tow with which the animal was stuffed; but it soon struck him that chaff or sawdust would answer instead of oakum, and on trial he found that it succeeded perfectly. At a certain period after the skin was taken off, he found that it would obey the needle implicitly: before that period it was too soft, and after that period it was too stiff; but, taken at the precise time, (which differed in different animals) the skin and hair received any shape or impression that might be wished. (Mr. W. here showed a cat's head lately prepared, and contrasted it with that of a monkey done on the old system: the latter was shrivelled and disfigured; the former had all the expression of life, the lips, nose, and ears being perfect.) To form the true shape of the nose, he introduced his working iron at the top of the head, and to bring the ears into shape, he introduced his iron through the nostril. To do this internal sculpture perfectly, it was necessary to have a living animal of the same species before him, in order that the muscles, features, and limbs might be accurately traced. (Mr. Waterton proved the complete success of his plans, by exhibiting specimens of the large ant bear, the cayman (alligator,) the armadillo, the land turtle, the tarantula spider, the bittern, the partridge of Cayenne, &c. all of which were of the natural shape and colour, and seemed to glow with actual life.) When the preparation was complete, and the skin had assumed its form, he let out the sawdust through a hole in the foot, leaving the animal hollow. For greater convenience of package, he often separated the animals into different parts, making the tail, limbs, &c. to fit on or take off at pleasure. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Waterton requested the secretary to read a few passages from his journal, on the natural

history of the sloth (which has been grossly mistated by naturalists) and of the ant-bear, and describing the perilous conflicts he had in South America with a large serpent and a ferocious cayman or alligator, both of which he secured and killed, without injuring them as specimens.

Mephitic Gas in Mines.—Carburetted hydrogen and subcarburetted hydrogen appear to be the mephitic gases which, in mines and subterraneous caverns and pits, as well as in bogs and stagnant ditches, endanger animal life by insensible suffocation or sudden combustion; in some instances producing a lingering and in others instantaneous death. Hydrogen, when unmixed, appears to be a more active agent in this species of destruction than when united to carbon, being more inflammable and acting with more fatality. As carbon appears to neutralise hydrogen, to a certain extent, it is desirable to discover and point out to miners some other agent which will master this most destructive enemy. Sir H. Davy has favoured the world with reports upon a series of experiments undertaken with that view, which experiments led to his invention, and subsequent publication of the efficacy of that ingenious and eminently useful companion to miners, the safety-lamp. Notwithstanding this lamp is now generally known and almost universally in use, it appears, no such effects have followed as the public expected. The mephitic gas of mines still explodes, producing effects the most disastrous. In the last year, several explosions in mines have taken place, and the destruction of human life has been as great, if not greater than at any former period. If lime-water be exposed to either atmospheric air, or to gases which contain carbon, or to carbonic gas, it will gradually attract the carbon and become an insoluble carbonate, leaving the water pure. If, therefore, lime were slacked from time to time, in such of the rooms of mines as the miners occupy, it would attract the carbon in the act of slacking, as considerable vapour arises from these materials, which would instantly come in contact with the gas. Part of the lime escapes the water and flies up in an impalpable powder, like steam; and in this state presents ample surfaces to the action of the gas; which, from its specific gravity being lighter than atmospheric air, is always most abundant near the roofs of mines. In some cases, this might prove singularly efficacious, by relieving the miners from the pressure of carbon, in almost any shape; but in other cases it might, by disuniting the carbon from the hydrogen, render the hydrogen gas more inflammable. Hydroidic ether appears to be less inflammable than carburetted or subcarburetted hydrogen; and it only requires the heat of a water bath to form this ether, with the two materials, viz. the hydroidic acid and alcohol. Alcohol is at hand every where, in all the shops; no difficulty, therefore, exists in finding the materials; the only difficulty, under existing circumstances, is to produce the union upon a scale sufficiently large to become generally useful. Carburetted and subcarburetted hydrogen issue from the cavities of mines during the progress of the works, as these cavities are brought to the surfaces of the works, and as that which acted as a dam to these receptacles of gas is from time to time removed. So that the issue of gas into mines is incessant, more or less. To provide, therefore, against this evil must be a daily task. The introduction of atmospheric air into every part of a mine is the best mode, and without this, in part, nothing else can operate as a sovereign remedy. But the introduction of atmospheric air into every part of a mine, is always difficult and not unfrequently impossible. The rooms in which the miners labour are so unequal in size, so irregular in form, so in the way or out of the way of a regular current of air, that it is next to impossible to procure such a current as will constantly sweep them clean. But even a current of air cannot be invariably insured. The falling in of the roofs and sides of passages for ventilation, and the sudden and accidental accumulation of matter in mines, which obstruct these passages, with an endless variety of circumstances known to miners, render a supply of atmospheric air extremely precarious; and, therefore, a remedy for the time being, during these lapses in the supply of air to particular parts of mines, is the grand desideratum of the miner. Alcohol, evaporated nightly, as well as from day to day, in the rooms occupied by the miners, I have found exceedingly useful, as well as the slacking of quick lime. My method has been to place the alcohol in an earthen dish, plunged into a sand-bath, viz. into sand contained in another earthen dish, over a round iron vessel, made like a tin can, with small holes in the sides to admit air, in which stood a lamp. The flame of the lamp, burning beneath the sand bath, evaporates the alcohol; and a perpetual steam arising therefrom, mingles with the gas, and presents ample surfaces to its action: imperfect as the union is, it considerably blunts the tendency to combus-

tion, and enables the miner to breathe with greater freedom. In sinking pits, driving levels and other confined passages in mines, where the workmen are impeded by the damp, this mode of neutralising mephitic gas may be attempted with more ease than in large rooms and extensive works; because the steam arising from a small quantity of alcohol will fill these spaces in a short period. Great care is, however, necessary in the use of alcohol for such purposes, from its being an inflammable fluid itself; and equal care is necessary in the use of the lamp. In order to prevent the workmen from applying the alcohol to an improper use, it may be mingled, previous to its delivery to them, with any volatile nauseous fluid, in small quantities; or with acetic acid, which is so far from rendering alcohol inefficacious, that in some cases the evaporation of acetic acid I have found equal to alcohol. Alcohol will absorb twice as much gas as water does, and the expansive power of alcohol is greater than that of water, in equal temperatures; indeed in low temperatures the steam of alcohol is to that of water more than two to one. One cubic inch of water will produce nearly two thousand cubic inches of steam, closely compacted. According to the ratio of water and steam, the vapour from a wine pint of alcohol would occupy nearly sixty thousand cubic inches of space, and dispersed, as it would be in this instance, amongst gases, would occupy nearly six hundred thousand cubic inches; but as the whole would not evaporate at once, but gradually, if a pint only of alcohol was evaporated, the time taken up in evaporation would disperse the first vapour before the last was formed; and therefore, at no one time would so large a space be occupied by that quantity of this subtile fluid.

Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.—The editor of the Blackburn paper states, that an obscure individual in that place is in possession of the Prayer Book presented by Henry VIII. to his daughter Elizabeth at her confirmation. This antiquarian curiosity was (it is stated) stolen from its deposit at Hampton-court about the beginning of last century; and the librarian dismissed for losing so valuable a volume. It is enriched with notes, or mottos in MS.; and even conjectured to be the actual token by which Essex might have saved his forfeit life, if it had been delivered to the Queen. The title page represents a triumphal arch, and has these words in black letter—"C Certeine Prayers and godly meditacyons very nedefull for euery Christien:" the imprint is, "Emprinted at Malborow, the Yere of our Lord a M.CCCCCXXXVIII. per me Ioanis Philoparion." The volume is in good preservation, bound in velvet, with the royal arms and roses emblazoned.

On the Effects of Magnetism on Chronometers, by P. Lecount, Esq.—I find that the subject of the iron in ships affecting chronometers has employed Mr. Barlow's attention as well as my own, and that he attributes it to the same cause that I do, viz. a portion of fixed magnetism in the steel of the balance or its spring. For my part, I think it will not be found possible to ascertain any shiprate for chronometers which shall correct the errors arising from this cause, from the direction and strength of the attraction of the iron in a ship undergoing such considerable changes as it does in different dips. I always considered the remedy to lie alone in the hands of the maker, who should carefully ascertain that no steel whatever in a chronometer possesses any fixed magnetic quality; and I pointed this out to a chronometer-maker in London in November 1820, shewing him, amongst a number of balances, those which had any portion of fixed magnetism, and those which had not, &c; but it is requisite, that, in this respect, not only the balance and its spring should be attended to, but that all the steel in the instrument should be deprived of this quality, particularly the steel-spindles of the fusee, barrel, &c. for it is to magnetic attraction, residing wholly in the machine, that I attribute the alteration which takes place in the rates of chronometers on shore in different parts of the world, and which is often very considerable. These attractions may act in several ways. If there is fixed magnetism in the balance, and variable magnetism in the spindles of the wheels, the rate may be altered by any considerable alteration in the dip, as the direction and strength of the variable magnetism will thereby become changed; the same effect may be produced if the fixed magnetism is in the spindles of the wheels, &c. and the variable magnetism in the steel of the balance. The balance-spring will likewise be acted on under similar circumstances; I should therefore think it absolutely necessary, that all the steel in the machine should be divested of the fixed magnetic quality; the variable ones will have no effect on each other: this can always be done by the action of fire, and if the mechanic, in the process of hardening and tempering the steel, always carefully cools it in a direction at right angles with the dipping-needle, it will rarely be found to possess any portion of fixed magnetism, as, on the contrary, it will be found, that small

steel bodies, if heated red-hot, and cooled in the direction of the dipping-needle, will often require this quality.

I am of opinion, that this fixed magnetism, if carefully excluded from the machine at first, will not be found to return from the continued motion of its parts.

A very necessary precaution with respect to the use of these instruments, is always to hang them up on board ship at a considerable distance from the compasses. I have known an excellent chronometer rendered useless for the time, by being kept within two feet of the cabin compass, and which, when removed to a different part of the cabin, performed remarkably well.

While on this subject, I cannot help expressing my surprise, that although it has long been shewn that the true form for the teeth of machinery, which will prevent friction, is that of an arc of an epicycloid, yet this has never been adopted in chronometers. I can only suppose it to arise from the difficulty of reducing such small teeth to the form of that curve. If I thought it likely that the makers of these instruments would adopt this form of the teeth, I should be happy to propose an easy method of arriving at it for the smallest wheel used in them.

Deaf and Dumb.—Mr. J. Harrison Curtis has lately published a farther account of three deaf and dumb patients, at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, one of whom, a young man nineteen years of age, who had been deaf and dumb thirteen years from an attack of inflammatory fever, is now able to hear and speak. The two others, a boy and girl about four years old, are likewise able to hear and speak. It appears that such cases are often congenital, or the effect of acute disease occurring at an early period of life: this last cause of their origin should lead to attempt relief more frequently than is usually done, and should, at the same time, give greater hopes of success from such attempts than if the defects were resulting from original organic malformation, a more unfrequent cause than commonly supposed.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

French Academy.—M. Gambey has presented to the Academy two new astronomical instruments, constructed on new principles;—a compass of declination, and a heliostat.—M. l'Abbé Halma has published a French translation of the Manual Tables of Ptolemy: and is occupied in researches to show that the antiquity of the Zodiac of Dendera is not greater than that of 364 years before the Christian era.

Mineralogy and Geology. — The loss which the Academy sustained in the death of M. Haüy, occasioned an apprehension that the public might be deprived of the new edition of the work of that illustrious professor on the science which he cultivated with so much success. Happily the whole of the manuscript was prepared. Five volumes have already appeared, and the impression of the sixth and last is going on under the superintendence of M. De Lafosse, one of M. Haüy's most distinguished pupils. M. Constant Prevost has been investigating, mineralogically, the bold rocky shore of Picardy and Normandy, from Calais to Cherburg.

Vegetable Physics, and Botany. — M. Dutrochet has made some new and exceedingly curious experiments on the direction which the different parts of plants take, when in motion, from the instant of germination to their developement.—It is generally imagined that a tree deprived of its bark loses its vegetative faculty. M. Dupetit Thouars has peeled trees for three successive years, and they have sustained no injury. He thinks the elm endures this mutilation best; the oak cannot bear it.—M. Raffenau Delille has described a singular plant of the family of gourds. Its fruit, which is nearly two feet long, and of a proportionate thickness, is covered with a resinous and inflammable powder, that can be scraped off, and seems analogous to the vegetable wax of the *myrica cerifera* of North America, and of the *ceroxylum andicola* in the Cordilleras.—Several numbers of splendid botanical works, by M. de Humboldt and M. Kunth, have appeared.

Physiology.—M. Sergelas has communicated to the Academy the result of experiments which not only confirm generally the absorbent faculty of the veins (doubted by some physiologists,) but prove that certain substances are absorbed only by the veins, or at least, that they are so in greater abundance and more rapidly, than by the lacteal vessels. Various other able physiologists have been investigating different parts of the animal system, especially the nerves.

Comparative Anatomy. — M. Geoffry Saint Hilaire's investigations on the subject of monstrosities have led him to extend his researches to the organs of generation in birds, as well as in those of the monotremes, those extraordinary quadrupeds of New Holland, which unite the beak of a bird with the shoulders of a reptile, and respecting which it has hitherto been doubtful whether they are ovipa-

rous. M. Geoffry Saint Hilaire determines that they are so.—Messrs. Majendie and Desmoulins have been engaged in similar investigations concerning the lamprey.

Agriculture and Technology. — M. de Humboldt proposes making an attempt to domesticate the Llamas of Peru before transporting them to Europe, where there is every reason to believe they may live without degenerating. M. Lemare has presented to the Academy an apparatus which he calls a Calefacteur, and which may be employed with great advantage for culinary purposes.—Indelible writing ink has become a *desideratum*, in proportion to the increasing skill of forgers. A manufacturer at Paris, M. de la Renaudière, has devised one which unites in a great degree all requisite qualities, and which entirely resists the agents commonly employed to alter writings.

M. le Duc de Choiseul is about to publish an extract from his Memoirs. This extract will contain "*L'Histoire et Procès des Naufragés de Calais.*" During the revolution the procès excited great interest. M. de Choiseul, who had emigrated, took service under the British government, and raised a legion, with which he embarked for India; but unfortunately he was shipwrecked and thrown on the French coast. He and his companions were immediately arrested, and being considered as emigrants who had entered the country in arms, were on the point of being shot, when a vessel arrived at Calais, under a flag of truce, and despatched by the British sovereign. The vessel brought out Mr. Bird, a relative of the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Butter, charged to reclaim the Duke de Choiseul and his companions. "They had (says M. de Choiseul) the most extensive powers; they were authorized to treat for an exchange, with a latitude which I dare not mention, so much did it appear out of all proportion." In fact, they offered as many as 3000 men in exchange for the shipwrecked prisoners. This vigorous and honourable conduct on the part of the British government suspended the execution of their sentence of death, but did not break their fetters. Four years they remained in prison, and they were not liberated till after the change which took place on the arrival of Bonaparte at the head of the consulate.

A mausoleum has been erected by subscription to the Abbé Sicard. The ground on which it is raised, in the burying-place of the Père La Chaise, has been purchased by the administrators of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. On the upper part of the black marble which forms the monument, in the style of Egyptian hieroglyphics, are six hands in different positions, indicating the six letters of the name Sicard, conformably to the signs manual adopted by the deaf and dumb of the Institution.

Musical Phenomenon.—Paris at this moment possesses a musical phenomenon, in a young Hungarian, aged eleven, named Leist. This child already displays talent, of the first order as a pianist; but the execution of young Leist is not only distinguished for rapidity of fingering, which is what is admired in a number of performers; he unites to a perfection of lightness and firmness of hand an expression which has been wanting in other performers, whose reputation is nevertheless very high. This, however, is what is least astonishing in the talents of this extraordinary child. He composes in the style of the greatest masters, and he improves on lessons given him with a facility so much the more marvellous as the force and grace of ideas never fail him.—Since Mozart, who astonished several courts of Europe at the age of eight years, the musical world has certainly witnessed nothing so surprising as young Leist.

Rossini.—The following is a chronological list of Rossini's principal works, according to a Paris publication:—

1. Demetrio e Polibio, written in 1809.
2. La Cambiale di Matrimonio, in 1810.
3. L'Equivoco Stravagante, in 1811.
4. L'Inganno Felice; 5. Ciro in Babilonia; 6. La Scala di Selte; 7. La Pietra del Paragone; 8. L'Occasione fa il Ladro, in 1812.
9. Il figlio per azzardo; 10. Tancredi; 11. L'Italiana in Algeri, in 1813.
12. Aureliano in Palmira; 13. Il Turco in Italia; 14. Sigismondo, 1814.
15. Elisabetta, in 1815.
16. Torvaldo e Dorlisca; 17. Il Barbiere di Seviglia; 18. La Gazzetta; 19. L'Otello, in 1816.
20. La Cenerentola; 21. La Gazza Ladra; 22. Armida, in 1817.
23. Adelaïde di Borgogna; 24. Adina o sia il Califfo di Bagdad; 25. Mosè in Egitto; 26. Ricciardo e Zoraïde, 1818.
27. Ermione; 28. Eduardo e Cristina; 29. La Donna del Lago, in 1819.
30. Bianca e Faliero; 31. Maometto Secondo, 1820.
32. Metilde di Shabran, in 1821.
33. Zelmira, in 1822.
34. Semiramide, in 1823.

Besides a number of Cantatas.

Egyptian Collection.—Among the curious collections which have from time to time been made by travellers, one of the most valuable is that which has been re-

cently transported to Paris by the celebrated M. Frederic Cailliaud. It has been got together with a judgment which indicates a thorough knowledge of Egyptian antiquity. Instead of overwhelming himself with a multitude of idols and amulets, he has selected such rare objects as are calculated to illustrate the history of ancient arts and customs. The collection is composed of about four hundred specimens, in excellent preservation.

ITALY.

Etruscan or Grecian Vases. The original destination of these ancient painted vases, which are found in great numbers in the Terra di Lavoro, the ancient Campania, and in other parts of what was formerly Magna Græcia, as well as in Sicily and Greece, has long been a subject of dispute in which England, on account of her numerous collections of this kind, is much interested. An intelligent writer in the *Biblioteca Italiana* offers some new and ingenious conjectures on this point. He observes that the subjects of the paintings with which these vases are adorned, are usually births, marriages, games, combats, victories, figures of philosophers, bacchantes, sacrifices, libations, sacred ceremonies, and heroic exploits. Amongst the brief inscriptions which often accompany these representations, the word which most commonly occurs is καλος (fair); and this circumstance is the chief foundation of the celebrated Lanzi's opinion, in his work *de' vasi dipinti detti volgarmente Etrusci*, that these vases were customary presents between lovers. But the word καλος, as the writer in question demonstrates, was not always expressive of personal beauty, but frequently referred to bravery, heroism, magnanimity, and other noble qualities, or to brilliant exploits. Hence it was applicable to victors in the Olympic and other sacred games; and it is even ingeniously conjectured that it may probably have been a common exclamation used by the spectators like the *bravo, bravissimo* of the moderns. Hence it is concluded that these vases so distinguished were prizes conferred on the victors in these games; an opinion supported by the authority of Pindar, from whom it appears that vases were often the rewards of victory, not only in gymnastic games, but also in music and tragedy. Horace also alludes to this custom, in his ode to Censorinus: "*Donarem pateras, donarem tripodas, præmia fortium Graiorum*; in which verse *fortium* seems to express what is signified on the vases by καλος. With respect to the vases embellished with other representations, it is contended that they were used for libations and drinking in the mysteries of Bacchus, which being symbolical of human life and eternity, their utensils were appropriately ornamented with devices emblematical of those subjects. From this custom, and the universal diffusion of the Bacchic mysteries, such vases probably became favourite ornaments, and suitable presents on many important occasions, especially when the improvement of art had conferred intrinsic value upon them. This opinion is corroborated by a vase in the collection of Signor Santangeli at Naples, in the painting on which, representing a marriage, is seen a vase embellished with figures allusive to the same ceremony. It was customary to inter with the dead the vases with which libations were made at the funerals; as well as those which the deceased had acquired by his victories in public games, or his initiation into sacred mysteries: hence the frequent occurrence of these vases in the sepulchres of the ancients.

SAVOY.

Ascent of Mount Rosa.—The 25th volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin contains an account of a journey to the top of the southern peak of Mount Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, forming a circus of gigantic peaks round the village of Macugnaga, and supposed to derive its name from some resemblance to an expanded rose. Its summit has hitherto been regarded as the most elevated point in Europe, except that of Mont Blanc; and the observations made on this occasion by Messrs. Zumstein and Vincent, the enterprising individuals who accomplished the ascent, tend to prove its superior height even to Mont Blanc. Vincent first reconnoitred the mountain, particularly the frozen steep leading to the south-west peak. He proceeded across immense beds of snow to the summit of a lofty pyramid of ice, where, but for a heavy snow-storm beneath him, a most extensive prospect would have presented itself. At this point he fixed a cross as a signal, and returned to his companion. On the 11th of August, 1819, the two travellers, furnished with proper philosophical instruments, as well as with cramps to their shoes, hooks, and poles shod with iron, set out attended by a hunter. They reached the region of eternal snow, and passed those miners' cabins which are esteemed the most elevated dwellings in Europe, and habitable only during two months in the year. Hence every step of their progress required the aid of their hooks and poles, and they were obliged to protect their eyes with veils and glasses. They soon found them-

selves on the glaciers, and saw the summit of Mont Blanc, illumined by the rays of the rising sun. For several hours they advanced across a sea of ice, assisted by the solid snow, which formed bridges from one mass of ice to another. Thus they reached the rock at which the glacier of Embours commences. Here they were 11,256 feet above the level of the sea: vegetation had nearly disappeared, only a few lichens and umbellicarias being discoverable. The ice now became more broken up, and their passage over masses of snow of uncertain solidity, with deep abysses beneath them, was far from enviable. A violent snow-storm now overtook them, from which they found shelter under an impending mass of ice, of threatening appearance, and which, the following day, actually fell with a horrible crash. The remainder of their journey, although short, was the most perilous, as they had to climb an almost perpendicular acclivity, by means of steps, which they cut as they proceeded, whilst a terrific gulf yawned beneath their feet, into which the slightest trip must have precipitated them. On the summit of the south-west peak, which appeared to be 13,920 Paris feet above the level of the sea, they drank to the health of Saussure and Humboldt. By their observations made here, the highest peak of Mount Rosa appeared to be 15,600 Paris feet above the level of the sea, whereas that of Mont Blanc is only 14,793.

RUSSIA.

The ships *Wostok* and *Mirni*, the first commanded by Capt. Bellinghausen, the second by Capt. Lazarew, sailed from Cronstadt, July 3d, 1819, and having touched at Copenhagen, Portsmouth, and Rio de Janeiro, proceeded to the South Polar Seas. On the 24th of December, they were in the 52d degree of latitude, and perceived land covered with snow: the following day they approached *King George's Island*, the N.E. coasts of which were surveyed by Cook: they spent two days in surveying the S.W. coasts. On the 17th they passed *Clerke's Rock*, steering towards *Sandwich Land*; on the 22d discovered a new island, to which Capt. B. gave the name of Marquis of Traverse's I. (the Russian Minister of the Marine.) This island, the position of which is not precisely marked by M. Simonoff, contained a peaked mountain, which was constantly smoking, and surrounded by volcanic substances. They ascended it; but the expedition was without naturalists, those who had engaged to accompany it not having joined at the appointed time. On the 27th they passed the Isles De La Rencontre, at the distance of 30 miles; and on the 29th, reached the island called by Cook, Sandwich Land. The great English navigator thought that Capes Saunders, Montague, and Bristol, were, or at least *might be*, the points of a land of a certain extent. The Russians sailed round them, surveyed them carefully, and proved that they are only islands of small compass, as rocky and as sterile as King George's Island. Perpetual snow covers those black rocks, which rise from the bosom of an ocean enveloped in eternal fogs. The moss, the only vegetation of King George's Island, disappears entirely at Sandwich Land, which ought to be called the *Southern Sandwich Islands*, to distinguish them from those in the great ocean. Floating ice began to fill the sea; the Walruss, and the Penguins in great numbers, chased the fish. On the 4th of January 1820, the expedition, after reaching lat. 60° 30′, left Sandwich Land, and sailed eastward, following at first the parallel of 59°, but gradually it reached, in an oblique line, 69° 30′. In this latitude a barrier of eternal ice arrested the navigators. "The South Pole," says M. Simonoff, "is surrounded by a band of ice 300 toises thick." This assertion is perhaps too general. The Russians were more than once on the point of perishing in these frightful seas; the floating ice threatened to dash their vessels to pieces; and the enormous waves, disengaging them from the shock of the ice, exposed them to the danger of falling over. They suffered dreadfully from the snow and humidity, though it was the summer season in that hemisphere. Happily the most violent tempests did not occur till after the 7th of March; and, on the other hand, it was from the 3rd to the 7th of March that the masses of floating ice were the most numerous. These dates are worthy attention; they prove that even in those high latitudes the approach of the equinox is accompanied, as among us, by great commotions in the air and the water. The *Aurora Australis* often charmed the expedition. It appeared to come constantly from the Pole, and not from all the points of the horizon; it delighted the navigators by the variety and brilliancy of its colours, which resembled those of the rainbow. It assumed a thousand momentary forms: sometimes, like a whitish column, it arose steadily in the sky; sometimes, broken into bright rays, it seemed to traverse the region of the clouds. As early as the fifth of March, the *Mirni* had parted from the *Wostok*, to proceed in a lower latitude to Port Jackson,—a very judicious arrangement, because the twofold

route of these vessels across the Polar Seas to the south of Sandwich Land, of the Island of Circumcision and Kerguelen's Land, has swept a great extent of seas hitherto unknown, and almost demonstrated that no land of any considerable extent exists there, since the two Russian vessels, taking two different routes, did not even meet with an islet. On the 19th of March the *Wostok* steered northwards, and on the 30th anchored in Port Jackson, after a cruise of 130 days in the south Polar Seas. The *Mirni* joined seven days afterwards. This first campaign was remarkable: it conducted the Russian flag through a part of the ocean where Captain Cook had indeed made some bold advances, and rather nearer to the Pole than those of Captain Bellinghausen; but the latter, by sailing on a parallel, remained longer within the Polar circle than Cook.

M. Simonoff seems to have employed his time well, both at Port Jackson and on the voyage between the Tropics. Numerous astronomical observations on the Southern Celestial Hemisphere have been added to those of Lacaille; our navigator also made daily observations of the barometer, and he has demonstrated an important fact, *viz.* that the mercury in the barometer experiences between the Tropics a periodical and daily elevation and depression, reaching its greatest height at nine in the morning and nine in the evening, and falling to its lowest point at three in the morning and three *p. m.* On the 31st October 1820, the expedition quitted Port Jackson to enter the Polar Seas a second time. On departing from Macquarrie Island the navigators began to sail round the Pole, which they endeavoured to approach as near as they could: once only they reached the 70th degree. Near Macquarrie Island they saw many English whalers, who were hunting sea-elephants and seals, which are extremely numerous on the coasts of that island. They here, for the first time, felt a submarine earthquake. The shock was very violent, and the whalers had noticed three during the night. According to their account, an earthquake is felt in those seas *every month.*

On the 11th of January 1821, they at length discovered an island surrounded with ice, to which they gave the name of Peter Island. It is in 69° 30′ south lat. and in 91° west longitude of Greenwich (93° 20′ west of the meridian of Paris.) It is the meridian of the Gallapagos islands. On the 17th of January, still sailing under the same latitude, they discovered a coast environed with ice, the end of which they did not distinctly see. They called it the Coast of Alexander I. and sailed along it from the 73d to the 74th degree of west longitude from Greenwich. They were inclined to believe that this coast is of no great extent. These two discoveries are highly interesting: they are the two nearest points of land to the South Pole with which we are acquainted, unless a vague rumour should be confirmed of land discovered in the Southern Ocean by an American whaler in lat. 72°. From Alexander's Coast the Russians repaired to the islands of New Shetland, which they examined with great care and accuracy. They increased the number by six, which makes the number of new islands added by this voyage to geography, amount to thirty. Those of New Shetland are smaller, and especially narrower than they were supposed to be from the account of Mr. William Smith. The Russians, when to the south of several of these islands, saw distinctly the English and American whalers at anchor to the North of them. The expedition proceeded from this point to New Georgia, whence it sailed, in 1819, to traverse the Polar Seas. Thus returning to the same point, it had completed the circumnavigation of the globe in the Southern Frigid Zone, in a more instructive and more useful manner than the celebrated Captain Cook. Returning to Europe, it touched at Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, and arriving at Cronstadt 24th July 1821, ended this great voyage, which had lasted two years and twenty-one days, during which time only three persons out of two hundred died.

NORTH AMERICA.

The following is from an American paper, under the head of Quebec, Nov. 5.—"Yesterday, an inquest was taken in the gaol, on Anne Donohue, otherwise Goldsmith, who had been committed on the 18th of August last, and died early on Sunday morning. She had scarcely been out of bed since her confinement, and died of extreme debility. The jury, composed half of prisoners, in conformity to the statute, returned a verdict that she died by the visitation of God. This unfortunate woman was the great niece of Oliver Goldsmith, the celebrated poet, and grand-daughter of his brother, the clergyman, to whom he dedicated his poem "*The Traveller*," and whom he has depicted as

——"A man to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Manure. — Value of currier's leather shavings, as a substitute for manure :— Mr. W. Newby, currier, of Egremont, discovered in an out-house, a potatoe (of the white early kind, taken up in October last) which had been accidentally covered with leather shavings, and to which was attached 15 new potatoes, some of them from 2 to 3 inches in circumference. Last year, Mr. Newby (by way of experiment) manured a bed of radishes with leather shavings, and a most abundant crop was produced : many of the radishes measured, without the top, from 14 to 15 inches in length, and proportionably thick.

Scotch Thistle.—An account lately appeared in the Scots papers of a Scotch Thistle cut down at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, of the following dimensions :— 8ft. 10½ in. high ; one branch 5ft. 8½in. long; one leaf 2ft. 2in. long, and 1ft. 2in. broad; circumference, 26ft. round the lowest tier of branches ; 309 flower pods. This was a fine plant, but not equal to one of the same kind cut down in the garden of a gentleman in the immediate neighbourhood of Carlisle, on the 4th inst. of which the following is an accurate description ; Height from the ground, 9ft. 6in. ; 9ft. 4in. by 9ft. at right angles, making, as it stood, a circumference of 29ft. 7in. There were 19 branches below, 14 inches from the surface, and 13 others above, making 32 on the main stem, averaging 6ft. each, exclusive of lateral branches ; and when laid in a horizontal position, the circumference was 38ft. 4in. Girth of main stem 9¼in. Some of the leaves 3ft. 1in. long, and 15½ broad. The pericarp, or seed-pods, were 865 in number, the largest containing 500, and the smallest 25 seeds each, averaging 262½, and forming a total of 227,062 seeds.—Perhaps there is not on record a finer specimen of this noble plant.

Preservation of Cabbages.—The following method of preserving cabbages is adopted by the Portuguese. The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches of the stem attached ; after which the pith is scooped out to the depth of an inch, care being taken not to wound or bruise the rind. The cabbages are then suspended, by a cord tied round that portion of the stem next the cabbage, and fastened at regular intervals by a rope. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water every morning. The cabbage is thus preserved fresh during long voyages. It may be inferred, the same mode of preservation might be extended to winter cauliflower, brocoli, &c.

USEFUL ARTS.

Mechanism applicable to Instruments for measuring Time, named a Vertical Regulator, or Regulateur à Tourbillon. By M. BREGUET.—This regulator may be adapted to every possible kind of escapement, on which it will uniformly produce its peculiar effect. This effect tends to correct all the anomalies due to the changes of position, of what nature soever they may be ; for all the pieces to which the anomalies are due, passing in the space of every minute through all possible positions, a compensation necessarily takes place and annuls the errors. The machinery being so arranged that the frame which carries the moveable system shall make one turn in a minute, it is possible to make the axis of this frame carry the seconds' hand. The peculiar and distinguishing character of this invention essentially consists in this : the case of the watch being supposed fixed, the balance has, besides its oscillations or its motion backwards and forwards (occasioned by the action of the impulsion-wheel, and elastic force of the spiral spring), a continued rotary motion round a fixed axis in respect to the case, proceeding from the moving power ; so that the commencement of the oscillation of the balance is found at a given instant ; noon, for example, to correspond with a certain point of the circumference of the fixed case ; at one second, two seconds, &c. past noon, the commencement of the oscillation will correspond with different points. This is the principle of the compensations the author wished to obtain.

Mr. ROTCH'S *New Lever Fid.*—The tops of his Majesty's ship Tamar having been fitted by order of the Lords of the Admiralty with this ingenious and useful invention, Mr. Rotch, the inventor, lately visited Woolwich for the purpose of seeing that his plan had been properly carried into execution. The operation of lowering and hoisting the main-topmast was performed twice, under the directions of Lieutenant Golding, and nothing could be more complete than the success of the experiment. The top-gallant-mast was on end, and the rigging of both that mast and the topmast taught set up, when the word was given to lower away the main-top mast ; and in an instant, with three hands only on a burton on each side, the mast was lowered away, the lever fids were removed entirely, and laid on one side in the top, and the top-mast was left supported only

by the top tackle pennants: which being eased off the top-mast, of course settled away, as low as was required, the top-mast shrouds and rigging hanging loosely into the mast. Thus was the great object of this most valuable invention at once attained. But the inventor, wishing to prove the immense power of his fid, and its double application, was anxious to see the mast again fidded without starting the rigging. For this purpose the lever fids were again put into their places, and ten hands were put on to the burton on each side, when, in a very few sways, the top-mast was fidded again without starting any of the rigging, which, by the very act of fidding the top-mast, was strained perfectly taught, and ready for carrying sail. It should be stated also, in justice to this invention, that the hands employed in this manœuvre were for the most part boys and marines, very few seamen having as yet entered on board the Tamar.

Instrument for finding the latitude, at once, without the help of logarithms or calculation, from two observations taken at any time of day.—The inventor of this instrument, Joseph Bordwine, Esq. professor of fortification at the East India Company's military college at Addiscombe, has taken out a patent for it, and the Directors have issued orders that this instrument be used throughout their naval department. It is intended to put within the reach of every commander of a vessel, the solution of that important problem in navigation, viz. the determination of the latitude by two observations of the sun, or other celestial body, taken at any period of the day, a problem which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a long time past, with the view of rendering the forms of calculation more simple than they are at present. The instrument does away with calculation altogether, giving the results in itself. It is formed of four circular acres, (the greatest about nine inches in diameter,) having a common centre, and traversing about each other. On two of these are scales for the declination of the object observed, and on the other two, scales for the altitudes, which are taken by the usual instruments, quadrant, &c.—There is also a fourth semicircle, fixed in position, for the time elapsed between the observations. In working it, the declination for the day is set off, the time adjusted,—and the verniers, marking the observed altitudes, brought together, when the instrument will immediately show,—

1. The latitude of the place of observation, to 15″ of a degree.

2. The distance in time from noon of either observation, to 2″ of time, which compared with a chronometer will give the difference of longitude.

3. The true azimuth, which compared with a compass bearing, will give the variation of the magnetic pole.

The operation may take about three or four minutes, there being no other calculation required than the usual corrections for dip, refraction, &c. in the altitudes; and the like for the declination from the Nautical Almanack to adapt it to the place of observation, these being reductions which must take place under any solution of the problem, whether by the calculated forms, or by instrument. Two or three hours' instruction will make any master of a vessel fit to use it.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Bourne, of Derby; for improvements in the burning of stone-ware and brown-ware in kilns or ovens, by carrying up the heat and flame from the furnace or fire below to the middle and upper parts of the kiln or oven, either by means of flues or chimnies in the sides thereof, or by moveable pipes or conductors to be placed within such kilns or ovens; and also by increasing the heat in kilns or ovens by the construction of additional furnaces or fires at the sides thereof, and to communicate with the centre or upper parts of such kilns or ovens; and also by conveying the flame and heat of one kiln or more into another, or others, by means of chimnies or flues, and thus permitting the draft and smoke of several kilns or ovens to escape through the chimnies of a central kiln or oven of great elevation, whereby the degree of heat is increased in the several kilns or ovens, and the quantity of smoke diminished. Nov. 22, 1823.

J. Slater, of Saddleworth; for improvements in the machinery or apparatus to facilitate or improve the operation of cutting or grinding wool or cotton from off the surfaces of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, cotton cloths, or mixtures of the said substances; and for taking or removing hair or fur from skins. Nov. 22, 1823.

T. Todd, of Swansea; for an improvement in producing tone upon musical instruments of various descriptions. Nov. 22, 1823.

S. Brown, of Windmill-street, Lambeth; for an engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers, by which water may be raised and machinery put in motion. Dec. 4, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works; for an improvement in machinery heretofore employed in spinning-mills in the carding of cotton and other wool, whereby the top cards are regularly stripped and kept clean by the operation of the machinery, without the agency of hard labour. Dec. 4, 1823.

J. Parkes, of Manchester; for a method of manufacturing salt. Dec. 4, 1823.

G. M. Glascott, of Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, and T. Michell, of Upper Thames-street; for improvements in the construction or form of nails to be used in or for the securing of copper and other sheathing on ships, and for other purposes. Dec. 9, 1823.

T. Horne the younger, of Birmingham; for improvements in the manufacture of rack pullies, in brass or other metals. Dec. 9, 1823.

W. Furnival, of Droitwich, and A. Smith, of, Glasgow; for an improved boiler for steam-engines and other purposes. Dec. 9, 1823.

Sir H. Heathcote, of Surrey-street, Strand; for an improvement of the stay-sails generally in use, for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square-sails of ships and other square-rigged vessels.

J. Boot, of Nottingham: for an improved apparatus to be used in the process of singeing lace and other purposes. Dec. 13, 1823.

P. J. B. V. Gosset, of Queen-street, Haymarket; for a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes, from metals or other materials, capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dec. 18, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce, relict of James Fordyce, D.D. containing Original Letters, Anecdotes, and pieces of Poetry; to which is added, a Sketch of the Life of James Fordyce, D.D.

To the individuals who were acquainted with the sprightly and amiable lady commemorated in this memoir, its pages will no doubt be highly interesting; but the incidents of Mrs. Fordyce's life were not sufficiently important to render them an object of public curiosity. The narrative is written with a simplicity which sometimes excites a smile. The description of the lady's marriage, in particular, is highly amusing: Miss Cummyng had petitioned for a delay, out of which it was determined to surprise her. She was told that a party was expected in the evening.

"The guests were each saluted with an appropriate compliment; and the whole party appeared to be entirely at their ease, except that Miss Cummyng felt a beating at her heart which she could neither define nor understand. She observed that the dress of her Cicero was as gay as the sober costume of a Scotch Kirk minister would admit: his habit was entirely new, and he wore light grey silk stockings; gold shoe, knee, and stock buckles; and his full-curled wig was newly and becomingly arranged. A smile of chastened pleasure irradiated his serene countenance, while an attempered joy shone in his fine expressive eye. Sir William Fordyce looked as he felt, delighted; Alexander looked arch. The ladies were on their feet, when the Doctor, calm and collected, approached Miss Cummyng, and said, 'Best beloved, my Henrietta, our wishes are sanctified. fear nothing!' He took her hand; she grew very pale, trembled, and the tears started into her eyes.

"'Sister,' said Sir William, taking her other hand, and with gentle force raising her from her chair, 'all here unite to make you happy; and you are above affectation.' She was led to the chapel belonging to the mansion. It was lighted up and prepared for the solemn occasion. The mysteries of the day were at an end; the bride resumed herself; and every one knelt devoutly round the altar. The Dean of ***, who had been engaged to perform the ceremony, began, and continued to pronounce the words with impressive solemnity till the Doctor had to say, 'With my body I thee worship,' when he substituted the words, 'With my body I thee *honour*.' The Dean repeated 'worship;' the Doctor repeated '*honour*.' Three times the Dean reiterated '*worship*;' and as often the Doctor, in a voice which inspired awe, repeated '*honour*.'

"The dignitary paused; a momentary red suffused his cheek: but he proceeded; and the ceremony was concluded."

The spirit of Samuel Richardson might have presided at this scene!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A new System of Practical Domestic Economy, founded on modern discoveries and the private communications of persons of experience. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged; to which are now first added, Estimates of Household Expenses, founded on economical principles, and adapted to families of every description. 12mo.

This very useful manual of domestic economy has been greatly improved in the present edition, in which the practical estimates of household expenses form an important feature. There is scarcely a single subject connected with housekeeping, from the care of the library down to the management of the beer-cellar, which is not treated of in the present volume; yet, notwithstanding its extent, the information conveyed appears to be precise and accurate. Upon many of these topics we confess ourselves but incompetent judges; as for instance, on the question "How milk-maids are to be regulated," or the best mode of making gooseberry wine; but from that portion of the work which comes within the sphere of our judgment we feel inclined to think very highly of the remainder.

EDUCATION.

Practical Wisdom, or the Manual of Life. The Counsels of Eminent Men to their Children; comprising those of Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord Burleigh; Sir Henry Sidney; Earl of Strafford; Francis Osborn; Sir Matthew Hale; Earl of Bedford; William Penn; and Benjamin Franklin. 12mo.

It would be strangely presumptuous to recommend a work to which such names as those of Hale, Franklin, and William Penn are prefixed; but we may state, that the "practical wisdom" of these great and good men is collected and arranged in the present volume in a very judicious manner, accompanied with a brief account of each author. It is impossible that any one, be he young or old, can read this valuable little manual, without finding himself both wiser and better for the perusal of it.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, &c. By J. Britton, F.S.A. and A. Pugin, Architect.

This number contains St. Philip's Chapel in Regent-street, Bethlem Hospital, Burlington House, a section of St. Paul's Cathedral across the Nave, St. Bride's Church, a section of Westminster Abbey, and a tasteful ante-room of a library in Mr. Soane's house in Lincoln's Inn-fields. We know no work of the kind more worthy patronage than this; at the same time that it

amuses, it shews the few buildings of a magnitude and taste correspondent to the national character, which we possess. We have many modern edifices that may be styled elegant, very few in a fine taste, but none that can be called magnificent. Were it only to set the public right on this point, to afford comparisons, and to incite attention to the subject, the "Illustrations" merit attention. The letter-press of this number is an account of St. Mary Woolnoth, by Mr. Gwilt; Burlington House, by Mr. Britton; and St. Philip's Chapel, by Mr. Papworth.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Law of Landlord and Tenant, &c. &c. By R. Tabram. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Fragmenta Regalia. Memoirs of Elizabeth, her Court, and Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to King James I. A new Edition, with Notes, and a Memoir of the Author. 8vo.

The Fragmenta Regalia has been frequently printed, but the text in all the impressions was so corrupt as to render it, in some instances, almost unintelligible. In the present edition, however, these errors have been amended by a careful collation of the MSS. in the British Museum, one of which is supposed to be an autograph of the author. The notes which are added are sensible, useful, and apposite, and reflect credit upon the editor's information and research. Several portraits are inserted, engraved by Cooper, in his very neat style; and the volume altogether forms one of the most pleasing little works which we have met with for some time. We should be glad to see others of our memoir writers brought out with similar taste and judgment. Would not Osborn or Weldon bear a republication? But we believe both those authors are contained in the Secret History of the Court of James I. published at Edinburgh some years since.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

On the Nature and Treatment of the various Distortions to which the Spine and the Bones of the Chest are subject, &c. By John Shaw, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. 18s.

Pathological Observations, &c. By W. Stoker, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prose by a Poet. In two volumes. 12mo.

Perhaps a more befitting title for these volumes would have been "Prose by a Proser," for we must confess we have found them somewhat difficult to peruse. We looked for some pages of light amusement, and we discovered a variety of speculations, (we know not whether to term them philosophical, metaphysical, or sentimental,) which have puzzled us considerably. What, for instance, are we to think of the following "perplexing speculation," as the author calls it?

"Where was I when Adam and Eve dwelt in Paradise?—what was I doing when the pyramids were building?—when Greece and Rome were in their glory?—when Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain?—when Saxon Alfred was an exile in Athelney?—when William the Conqueror invaded England?—when the houses of York and Lancaster were slaughtering a vassal population from reign to reign?"

A little farther on he puts another question equally difficult of solution.

"What is the fly doing now, which five minutes ago whisked in and out of my window as quick as wings could carry it?"

Although the writer has imagined himself unable to reply to these queries, yet in another place he has propounded several very bold propositions. Thus he tells us that "every day in its turn is the last to all that went before it," and that "every year has its last day." He might also have added that every book has its last page, a grateful reflection to many a weary critic.

There is, however, occasionally something more rational than this to be met with in the prose before us. In the paper entitled "Old Women," in the first volume, the writer displays considerable feeling; and there is some amusement to be gleaned from "My Journal at Scarborough." We likewise coincide most cordially in the author's remarks in the paper which bears the title of "The voyage of the blind," respecting the continuance of the slave-trade by some of the Continental powers.

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated from the Greek by H. S. Boyd. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. By W. S. Landor, esq.

Journal of Military and Political Events in Spain during the last Twelve Months. By Count Pecchio. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, No. XIX. 7s. 6d.

Legendre's Elements of Geometry, and of plane and spherical trigonometry, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Quarterly Review, No. LVIII. 6s.

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Original Letters in the Times of Henry VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII. by various persons of rank and consideration, with portraits, facsimiles, &c. With notes, &c. by the late Sir John Fenn. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

The Life of an Actor, Peregrine Proteus. By Pierce Egan. Part I. 8vo. 3s.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Patience; a Tale. By Mrs. Hoffland. 12mo. 6s.

How to be rid of a Wife; and the Lily of Annandale; Tales by Miss Spence. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.

Arthur Seymour; a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland. By J. Gamble. 3 vols. 18s.

The Spaewife; a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

POETRY.

The Star in the East, with other Poems. By Josiah Conder. 12mo. 6s.

Every one who remembers a pleasing volume which appeared a few years ago under the title of "The Associate Minstrels," will learn with satisfaction that one of the contributors to that work has again ventured before the public. Of the poems contained in the present volume we feel inclined to speak in very favourable terms, more especially of the domestic and miscellaneous poems at the conclusion of the collection. They display much deep and tender feeling, clothed in simple and beautiful language. We shall say no more of their merits, in order that we may have space to enable our readers to judge upon that subject for themselves. In our apprehension there is a great deal of unaffected and faithful sentiment in the following lines, (trite though the title be.)

Absence.

"Do I not love thee? Yes, how well,
Thou best, thou only, Love, canst tell:
For other eyes have never seen
How much a look of mine can mean;
Nor other lips than thine can guess
How deep the feeling mine express.
But thee both eyes and lips have told,
Most truly, that I am not cold.
Yet now, in absence, all thou art,
Rushes afresh upon my heart,
And makes me feel that heart not yet
Has ever half discharged its debt.
For Memory, as to mock me, brings
A crowd of half-forgotten things
That Love before had scarcely leisure
To think upon, for present pleasure;
Reproaching me with virtues slighted,
And deeds of kindness unrequited:
While shadowy, awful, undefined,
The Future rises to my mind,
And as its depths my thoughts explore,
I seem to feel thine absence more.
Shuddering I strive to pierce its shade,
By Love a very coward made;
Then turn to meet thy smile. But thou
Art distant—future—shadowy now.
Oh, art thou still a breathing form,
Lovely, and tangible, and warm?
So parted utterly we seem,
As though the past were all a dream;
And thou, as if unearthly, Dearest,
A hallow'd, saintly thing appearest:
So long from sight and touch estranged,
I almost dread to meet thee changed.

"Oh, say, do wayward thoughts like these,
Tender regrets, wild phantasies,
And vague misgivings, ever find
Unbidden entrance to *thy* mind?
Oh, it would absence half repay,
To know my spirit held such sway
O'er thine, as that thou couldst not be,
Nor feel thyself, apart from me.

"But absence cannot be repaid:
Fast, fast, the fleeting moments fade,
That make up life's allotted sum,
Brief and uncertain all to come.
Then let us not consume apart
The youth and spring-time of the heart.
Enough has absence proved thy power;
Return, and I will bless the hour
That tells me all my fears were vain,
And gives me back my home again."

Edgar and Ella, a legendary Tale of the Sixteenth Century, in three Cantos, and other Poems. By J. F. Rattenbury, esq. 8vo. 8s.

Mr. Rattenbury possesses talents for descriptive poetry, but he has unfortunately followed the example of Sir W. Scott in his versification; and the consequence is, that the remembrance of the Scottish writer perpetually interferes with the reader of this pleasing poem, highly to its disadvantage. We advise Mr. Rattenbury to attempt something new, in manner as well as subject, for the shorter pieces which he has printed are tasteful and elegant, and prove the justice of our remarks. The lines to the "Seminole Maid" are tender and highly poetical; and the lines "To my Mother," do honour to his feelings. We recommend this writer to cultivate his talents assiduously—the path to excellence is not to be won without toiling.

Ultra-Crepidarius; a Satirical Poem on W. Gifford, esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. By Leigh Hunt.

The Night before the Bridal, a Spanish Tale; Sappho, and other Poems. By C. G. Garnett. 8vo.

Batavian Anthology; or Specimens of the Dutch Poets, &c. By John Bowring and H. S. Van Dyk. 8vo.

Horæ Jocosæ, or the Doggrel Decameron; being ten facetious Tales in Verse. By J. Lunn, esq. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Obligations of Training up the Young in the way they should go. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Hamilton, Nov. 29, 1818, with a view to the formation of a School for instructing the Children of the Poor in the principles of religious and moral duty. By John Macbeth, Preacher of the Gospel, Hamilton.

We would gladly call the attention of our readers to this simple and sensible discourse, as one admirably suited to the interesting occasion upon which it was delivered. It is not always that we find the great principles of religion inculcated with eloquence and energy, and yet with sedateness and temperance of feeling. The preacher who assails our hearts and imaginations does not always appeal to our good taste and judgment. In the present sermon, however, we have warm feeling and good sense united. The following passage contains an admirable summary of the responsibilities of a parent.

"A great and a solemn charge has been committed to your keeping. You are the natural and the most competent instructors of your own offspring. You are interested above all others, in their welfare and prosperity. They are the

image of your affections, and the pledges of your love. They are the dependants on your care and protection: they are the partners of your fortune, and, if their days are prolonged on the earth, they are destined to become the staff and comfort of your infirm and declining years. Ponder well, therefore, their condition and their prospects. They are still helpless and inexperienced. They have yet no asylum in their distresses, but in your sympathy;—they have no defence from evil, but in your admonitions;—they have no instructor in virtue, but in your piety;—and they have no guide to heaven, but in your blameless walk and conversation. To you they look as their teacher and their guardian, their friend and benefactor. Their reverence of your authority is the offspring of their love, and their services towards you are the fruits of their esteem. From you they will imbibe the sentiments of piety or profaneness; and from you they will learn to fear God, or to despise his laws. Every advice which you give them, may become a principle of their future life: and every action you perform, may be copied as a rule of their moral conduct. The cause of religion and of happiness is in your hands; and however humble or undistinguished your rank in the world may be, the measures you now form and execute, will, to a very great degree, determine the future welfare or woe of the rising generation of men. The dissemination of religious truth, the preservation of moral honesty and sincerity,—of good faith and a pure conscience, are entrusted to your care; and the maxims by which they are recommended, the grace by which alone they can be cherished, and the means by which alone they can be blessed, you are bound to treasure up in your hearts, and to teach them diligently to your children, talking of them when you are sitting in the house, and when you are walking by the way; when you lie down, and when you rise up."

The Voice of Facts, from the Convent of St. Joseph, Ranelagh, Dublin. By the Rev. Joseph Finlayson, A.M.

Though in the reformed church the belief that the age of miracles is past, that the gift of tongues has ceased, and that the voice of prophecy has failed, almost universally prevails; yet among the votaries of superstition, enthusiasm, and fanaticism, the desire of prolonging their existence still domineers. Even among some of the adherents of protestantism supernatural means are understood to be employed, if not in the removal of disease, at least in the conversion of sinners. They will not admit that the outward and ordinary means—the word, sacraments, and prayer, are adequate to the producing of the effect; but they must call in the influences of the holy spirit, manifested in a manner equally palpable as they were in the apostolical age. No man is to be regarded as truly regenerated till he has abandoned reason, and laid common sense aside. In this they resemble the disciples of Mahomet, who profess to believe that every idiot is inspired by heaven, and accordingly pay him a corresponding homage. That miracles have been performed is undeniable, and that the power of working them was withdrawn from the Christian church, on the demise of all those who had received it from the apostles, is exceedingly probable. To the claims of the Roman Catholic church to this high distinction, we might, therefore, present an unqualified denial of the existence of miraculous powers in the present age. But on minds fettered by implicit belief in the infallibility of the mother church, our denial will make no impression; and to those who know better, but who are in the secret, the finest chain of controversial reasoning will be offered in vain. As the vulgar of every community have a hankering after the miraculous, the best mode of opening their eyes, and expanding their intellects, is to employ ridicule in exposing the cheat, or by a kind of cross-questioning of the witnesses and overhaling of the evidence, to lay the imbecility of the testimony before those who are unwilling to dismiss their belief in lying wonders. The late miracles in Ireland, performed, as is alleged, by the pious ministrations of Prince Hohenlohe, aided by the faith of the patients and the cooperative devotions of certain of the priesthood, have made some noise in the world; and being placed by the coadjutors of the most serene and very reverend prince on an equal footing with those of Jesus Christ and his apostles, in order to prop a tottering fabric of superstition and delusion, it is a task not unworthy of a Presbyterian divine to unveil the mystery, and develope the artifices employed in the contrivance, progress, and *denouement* of the pious fraud. The most successful attempt at exposing this last effort of sacerdotal craft is to be met with in the little tract under consideration. The Rev. author details the narratives of those who witnessed the miraculous cure of Mary Stuart; and proves, from the evidence on the face of the affidavits, their perjury or their ignorance. He also brings forward a correspondence which took place betwixt Prince Hohenlohe and the Catholic doctors; together with the report of the medical attendants; and by deductions from the whole combination of circumstances, he has proceeded, step by step, in his plan of exposing this humbug. The dramatis personæ are, Prince Hohenlohe; certain dignitaries of the Catholic church; two priests, one of them the brother of Mrs. Mary Stuart; the dumb lady herself; her sister; two other *religieuses* of the convent; and a female attendant. The medical gentlemen are associated with them merely for the sake of effect, and while, ignorant of the plot, they corroborate the evidence, as far as it goes to substantiate the existence of the disease and its removal—they discredit the supernatural agency said to be employed. Could we in like manner free the ladies from the imputation of participating in the work of deception, we should be happy; or could we suppose that Mary Stuart was under the influence of a disordered imagination, it would, in our judgment, lessen her guilt; but we are decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Finlayson has demonstrated her to be more rogue than fool, and to be rather the pupil, than the dupe of Hohenlohe and his Hibernian worshippers.

Sermons preached at St. John's Church, Glasgow. By T. Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Thoughts chiefly designed as Preparative or Persuasive to Private Devotions. By J. Sheppard. 12mo. 5s.

Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains. By Don ——, Advocate of the Spanish Tribunals. Translated from the Original Spanish. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The whole Works of the Rev. J. Hurrion, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

An Examination of the Hypothesis advanced in a recent publication, entitled Palæoromaica, &c. &c. By the Rev. W. G. Broughton. 8vo. 9s.

Twenty Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1823, at the lecture founded by the late Rev. J. Hulse. By J. C. Franks, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Researches in the South of Ireland, &c. By T. C. Croker. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Sicily and its Islands. By Capt. W. H. Smith, R.N. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan; to which is annexed a Guide up the river Ganges. By E. D. 8vo. 9s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels throughout part of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819. By John M. Duncan, A.B. 2 vols. 12mo.

It is very desirable that correct opinions should be formed in England of the United States, and of the character of their citizens, but it is a matter of no small difficulty to obtain any information on that subject, upon which implicit reliance can be placed. Most of our countrymen who visit America, are led thither by mercantile or agricultural speculations, and pay but little attention to matters foreign to their own views. Others, again, have left England with expectations which could never be fulfilled, and like Mr. Faux, have, on their return, rather vented their disappointment than presented a cool and impartial account of the people amongst whom they have resided. In a country, too, so extensive as America, a traveller, unless he visits the whole of the Union, is liable to form incorrect views of the manners of the inhabitants.

Mr. Duncan, however, appears to have formed a very dispassionate judgment upon the character of the Americans, and we therefore regard his work as valuable, though greater interest would have attended it, had it been published at an earlier period after his return. It contains much information with regard to the state of society in America, upon the correctness of which we should feel inclined to rely. Upon the whole, Mr. Duncan has fairly estimated the American character, and has done substantial justice to the institutions of that country. His views, however, are not invariably of the most capacious kind, more especially upon theological topics. Some of his speculations, also, on the American Constitution, and the freedom enjoyed in the United States, may perhaps admit of a question. Upon the subject of Slavery, he has made some very judicious observations, which we would hope will not be without their effect amongst those who are most affected by the question. He rightly observes, that, till slavery is got rid of, its demoralizing influence will be every day extending itself.

"Liberal opinions can never exist, much less flourish, in the breast of slave-holders. They may be violent Republicans to those who aspire to a superiority over them, but they will ever be relentless tyrants to every one who in any way falls under their power. They may themselves throw off the yoke of a master, but the result will be improved to confirm to themselves more absolute sway. They may esteem liberty sweet, but they will also think it far too sweet to be tasted by those who are below them. A British Duke has much more in him of true Republican principle than an American planter. The nobleman knows experimentally that his situation in society is altogether conventional; and that with all his ribands and stars the lowest of his footmen cannot be detained an hour in his service beyond what he agrees to, nor subjected to a single indignity but at the peril of him who offers it. Cart-whips and branding irons form no part of the machinery with which his household is swayed."

It is never without the utmost sorrow, and even shame, that we advert to this topic, so disgraceful to the character of a country which, in other respects, has given so noble an example to the world, and we gladly turn to other subjects. We rejoice to find that the Universities in the various states are rapidly extending the sphere of their influence. It has been thought that while literature is so generally diffused throughout the United States, *learning* may become scarce; but while such institutions as Yale and Harvard Universities continue to flourish, there is little danger of *learning* becoming extinct in America.

We have not space to enter into any detailed criticisms upon Mr. Duncan's journal; but we may remark that he has incautiously adopted a very erroneous opinion respecting the conduct of Sir George Prevost, at Plattsburg.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Nomotesia Penale, di Giuseppe Raffaelli. 2 vols. (Penal Legislation, by Giuseppe Raffaelli.)

The two volumes already published of this work, which is expected to occupy ten, lead us to anticipate a valuable treatise on the most important, but most neglected of sciences, that of legislation, to which Italy, notwithstanding her political disadvantages, has already contributed the illustrious labours of a Beccaria and a Filangeri; whilst other nations, more happily situated, have produced nothing but empty boasts of their own legislative wisdom, or sophistical attempts to dignify by the name of system their barbarous and incongruous accumulations of contradictory statutes. The general idea of Signor Raffaelli's plan, of which he gives an outline in the commencement of these volumes, is to combine, in one body of doctrine, all the modern philosophy of this subject, and to reduce the whole to a practical system. We regret the necessity he has found, or

imagined, of introducing a great number of new terms derived from the Greek, although we are aware of Bentham's complaints of the paucity or inaccuracy of modern language for the purposes of philosophical legislation. But the coining of new words is not always the dictate of necessity. What is the advantage, for instance, of substituting *nomotesia* for *legislation?* the two words being strictly synonimous.

Don Alonzo au l'Espagne, Histoire Contemporaire, par N. A. de Salvandy. 4 vols. 8vo. (Don Alonzo in Spain, a Contemporary History, by N. A. de Salvandy.)

In these four thick volumes, Mr. Salvandy has made a most laborious effort to produce something resembling the inimitable creations of the great Scotch novelist; but like most, if not all of those who have essayed to bend the bow of Ulysses, he has failed in the attempt. But though he has not approached within many degrees of his prototype, yet his book, under some points of view, is neither uninteresting nor uninstructive. Unfortunately, however, for the unity of interest, the author's plan is too vast and ambitious. He has sought to exhibit not only a picture of the principal events of Spanish history for the last quarter of a century, together with numerous descriptions of various parts of the country, with the physiognomy, physical and moral, of the different inhabitants; but he has, moreover, transported his hero into the New World, of which he likewise attempts a description. This wide-extended range and crowd of events give to his work more the air of a historical compilation, or a book of travels, than a romance. In the first four chapters, the author himself is *en scene*. He describes, in very glowing and exaggerated colours, an excursion he had made over the frontiers into Spain. The fable is then rather clumsily introduced by the hostess of the little *cabaret* at which he puts up giving him a voluminous manuscript, which her son had some time before found upon the high road to Navarre. This manuscript, which is called "Manuscrit d'Ainhoa," he translates for the benefit of his readers. The hero of it is a young Spanish adventurer, named Alonzo, who relates very minutely, not only the details of his own life, but enters at large into the history of his country, and gives a full-length repetition of the intrigues of the favourite Godoy, Prince of Peace, the insurrection of Aranjuez, the abdication of Charles IV., the journey of Ferdinand to Bayonne, the reign of Joseph, the arrival of Napoleon, the high deeds and disasters of his armies, the opening of the Cortes at Cadiz under the French cannon, the defeat at Vittoria, and concluding with the return of the beloved Ferdinand to his capital. These are, no doubt, all highly interesting events, but they are too numerous and too weighty for the frail bark of French romance. Besides, they are of too recent occurrence, and too accurately known to allow of that perfect amalgamation of history and fiction, which leaves the reader the liberty of supposing that the interpolated events related may have happened, and which quality is so indispensably necessary to the excellence of historical romance. But in the one now before us, that supposition is impossible, for the least clear-sighted reader must continually perceive where the extracts from the Moniteur cease, and the imaginings of the writer begin. The materials are too fresh to admit of perfect dove-tailing. Yet with all these objections, the Alonzo of M. Salvandy deserves to be, and will be read. So little is intimately known of the character, manners, and customs of the Spanish people, who exhibit so strange an anomaly in the history of civilization, that any book possessing or professing to possess information on these points, will be eagerly sought after. M. S. puts forward large pretensions to accuracy of observation and fidelity of description; yet if we dared to form an opinion without having been in the country, we should be inclined, from the very *outre* and highly coloured sketches given by M. S. of Spanish manners, and particularly those of the lower classes, to suppose that though M. S. may have accurately observed, yet that he has allowed his imagination too large a share in the preparation of his remarks for the public. Much of this may be owing to his style, which, generally speaking, is of the most tumid and aspiring nature; his muse is almost continually on stilts, and sees every thing *en grand*, and flaunts but too often in a gaudy glittering dress, borrowed or stolen from the romantic wardrobes of the Viscounts Chateaubriand and D'Arlincourt. Yet when the author forgets his grandiloquence, and is satisfied to convey simply and forcibly what he has seen or felt, he gives proof both of strength of thought and elegance of style, together with graceful and natural feeling. His character of Godoy in vol. I. page 696, is a vigorous sketch; and his description of a beautiful Spanish woman, Donna Matea, page 103, is full of grace and sentiment. We have probably devoted more space to an examination of M. Salvandy's book, than the nature of the work would seem to warrant, but we were induced to do so from its being the most ambitious, and we may say, the first avowed imitation of the Scotch novels by a French writer. Its advent has been announced by a long flourish of literary trumpets—it is put forward with no little pretensions, printed in large octavo form, and on fine paper, and hailed by some of the journals as a combatant not unworthy to enter the lists with the veteran Scot.

Il Cadmo. Poema di Pietro Bagnoli. (Cadmus; a Poem. By Pietro Bagnoli.)

When our readers are informed that the two octavo volumes, of which this allegorical epic poem consists, are the produce of the poetical labours of a Greek and Latin professor in the University of Pisa, during a period of twenty years, they will expect to hear of nothing less than the sublimities which he undertakes to celebrate, viz.—"The power of celestial harmony, and its descent to earth, to civilize mankind; the animation of rocks and woods, and their transformation into dwellings and cities, by the musical spell (*animated dwellings* may startle the unlearned, but *vide* Jonah); the wonders performed by the poet; the exploits of the warrior chosen by fate for this enterprize; and the combination of power and genius which founded a city and established a kingdom."

The warrior and the poet are Cadmus and Am-

phion; and the unprovoked siege of Thebes, in the reign of Ogyges, is the event which constitutes the action of the poem. To moderate that painfully vivid interest which the contentions of Cadmus and Ogyges could not fail to excite in the nineteenth century, the Della Cruscan bard, in an early canto of his poem, conducts his hero to Parnassus; where the Muses predict to him all that is to happen, and at the same time, of course, let the reader likewise into the secret. By this ingenious expedient our curiosity is so effectually extinguished, that we are left perfectly at leisure to do justice to the art displayed by the poet in such inimitable passages as that in which Urania points out to Cadmus the future glory of Rome, constituted, by a new and *true religion*, the sacred metropolis of the world. The complaisance of this Pagan divinity reminds us of the fairy-guardian of the scriptures in the "Monastery;" but it is equalled by the prudent caution of her sister Calliope, who, when the nectar is briskly circulating on Parnassus, declines drinking, alleging that she is engaged to sing the glory of Rome and the exploits of the Italians, and must therefore *keep sober*. Not so Amphion, who does not flinch from his glass, but (says the poet, to give some dignity to the vulgar act of drinking) *empties it into his bosom!*

"La sacra tazza si versò nel seno."

The whole aim of the poem is to allegorize the progress of civilization, and the triumph of truth over error; but allegory is obsolete, and its cold conceits have received their last applauses. Marini has long been consigned to oblivion, but Signor Bagnoli frequently reminds us of him; for instance, when he describes eternity as the point

"Ove sarà ed era in è s'unisce."

"The rose," says an Italian writer now before us, "attains the perfection of its beauty only in the gardens of Persia; and poetry never shines forth in all her splendour, except under the skies of Greece and Italy!!"

Souvenirs Sénatoriaux. Par M. le Comte de Cornet, pair de France. 1 vol. 8vo. (Senatorial Recollections. By the Count de Cornet, peer of France.)

The Count de Cornet, after listening for ten years to all the animadversions and epigrams that have been heaped upon the *Senat Conservateur*, at length in the year of Grace 1824, feels his choler rise, screws his courage to the writing point, and wields the pen in their defence. But, alas for the memory of the defunct *Senat Conservateur!* there is more of honourable hardihood than well-founded hope in this attempt of Count Cornet; for the fact is, that he can find nothing very material to say in their justification. He confines his excuses for them to stating that they were no worse than similarly constituted bodies, both past and *present*, and very ingeniously adds, that the extraordinary individual, before whom they bowed down both their heads and their consciences, had always his pockets full of arguments, whose force is found to be so irresistible by the great majority of mankind, be they senators or soldiers, nobles or *roturiers*. This book contains several amusing and piquant anecdotes, not very generally known, upon Napoleon and his government. There is an air of good faith and frank avowal in the book, not a little remarkable in a man who loudly proclaims himself a staunch royalist. In one passage he says, "How could we have resisted or made objections to a man who was in the habit of saying to all the kings of Europe, *Je veux cela quia sum leo?*" and a little farther, he very justly and candidly remarks, "We who at present so very loudly and boldly discuss the motives and actions of Napoleon, were very willing, in the plenitude of his power, to follow silently and submissively in his train. These *Souvenirs* are followed by an *Essai sur la Formation de la Cour des Pairs*, which contains some judicious and enlightened views.

LITERARY REPORT.

The series of Sketches or Tales under the title of "Sayings and Doings," which are on the eve of appearing, and are understood to be written by a gentleman of considerable notoriety in the political as well as literary world, may be considered as the first of a species of fiction hitherto new to this country, but which promises to become extremely popular. We have just seen the preface, in which the author thus developes his plan.—"The French have time out of mind written short dramatic pieces, in which, by the actions of the drama, they have illustrated or exemplified the truth of old sayings; and, as every body knows, the dramatic pieces so written have themselves been called 'Proverbs.' When these 'Proverbs' have been, as they very often have, translated or adapted to the English stage, so much does it take to satisfy an audience here, that three or four of them have been generally combined to make up one farce; and consequently, the action only has been original, preserved without regard to the *point* which the authors had in view when they framed them. I mention this because I am not aware that any dramatic illustration of a single proverb has with *that view* been given to the English public. It is, however, from these dramas that I first caught the idea of noting down what I saw passing in society, in order to judge, by the events of real life, the truth or fallacy of those axioms which have been handed down to us with a character for 'usefulness and dignity;' as conducive to the understanding of philosophy, of which they are the very remains. I have for many years watched the world, and have set down all that I have seen; and out of this collection of materials I have thrown together, in the first instance, a few historic illustrations of quaint sayings, the truth and sagacity of which, however, the characters introduced by me have unwillingly and uncon-

sciously exemplified in their lives and conduct; and which I have the small merit of bringing to bear, after long observation upon the axioms affixed to each tale. In short, I have thought it a curious matter of speculation to compare the 'DOINGS' of the moderns with the 'SAYINGS' of the ancients; and, therefore, submit to the public my first portion of '*wise saws*,' illustrated by '*modern instances*.'"

Mr. GODWIN's History of the Commonwealth will appear in a few days.

The popular author of "Highways and Byways," of which a third edition lately appeared, has another work nearly ready for the press, which we doubt not will sustain his well-earned reputation.

The publication of LADY MORGAN's new work, "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa," has been delayed on account of the French and German Translations; it will, however, appear by the middle of the present month. A fine Portrait of this lady, engraved by Cooper, will also appear about the same time.

MISS BENGER, author of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, and of Anne Boleyn, is engaged in another biographical work, of which Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the most interesting of the Stuarts, forms the subject.

Persons interested in the welfare of the West Indies, will hear with pleasure that a new weekly paper, entitled "The Colonist," will appear at the commencement of February. In this new Journal the interests of the Colonists will be advocated in a firm yet temperate manner.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM announces Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine, in 1 vol. 4to.

The Rev. T. BOYS, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press Sacred Tactics: an attempt to develope, and to exhibit to the eye by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures.

Memoirs of the Life of Riego and his Family, including a History of Spain from the restoration of Ferdinand to the present time, are preparing for publication, under the superintendence of the Canon RIEGO, and for the benefit of the Widow of that unfortunate General. The work will be illustrated with several portraits and fac-similes.

A History of Waterford from the earliest period to the present time, is preparing for the press, and may be expected early in the Spring.

Mr. FARR has a new edition of his work on Scrofula in the press, which will be ready early in February.

Mr. G. CRUIKSHANK is now engaged in illustrating two volumes, entitled "Tales of Irish Life;" written from actual observation, during a residence of several years, in various parts of Ireland; and intended to display a faithful picture of the habits, manners, and condition of the people.

The Rev. S. PIGGOTT's volume on Suicide, a series of anecdotes, and actual narratives, with reflections on mental distress, will be published in the course of the month.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with illustrations, is preparing for publication, which will include "Gertrude de Balm," and other additional poems.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS, the editor of the last edition of 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' is on the eve of publishing a new edition of Milton's Poetical Works, with copious notes and illustrations.

An original work, under the title of the "English Spy," has been some time in preparation. It is to embrace characteristic sketches and scenes of the present age, and particularly of high life, including Eton and the Universities. It will be accompanied by a series of coloured plates and wood engravings, designed by Cruikshank.

Mrs. LANFEAR has a small volume nearly ready, entitled "Letters to young Ladies on their first entrance into the World. To which will be added, Sketches from real Life."

The account of Mr. BULLOCK's Travels and Discoveries in Mexico, will probably appear early in Spring, under the title of "Six Months in Mexico."

Dr. HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta, has nearly ready for publication, the Life of Jeremy Taylor, and a Critical Examination of his Writings.

In the Press.—A practical GermanGrammar, being a new and easy method for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language. By JOHN HOWBOTHAM.

Thoughts on Prison Labour; to which is added, in an Appendix, the entire Controversy, collected from the public prints and other publications, on the question of the Tread Wheel Discipline. By JACOB JONES, Jun. of the Inner Temple.

Eugenia. A Poem. By Mrs. E. P. WOLFERSTAN, author of the "Enchanted Flute," and other Poems.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from December 1 to December 31, 1823
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1823.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Dec. 1	43	52	29,58	29,73	Dec. 16	36	47	30.10	29,89
2	39	51	29,52	29,30	17	38	48	29,60	28,91
3	35	50	29,46	29,26	18	32	40	29,38	29,41
4	41	45	29,27	29,49	19	28	34	29.54	29,66
5	30	42	29,70	29,66	20	25	42	29,30	29,12
6	33	40	29,36	29,93	21	31	40	29,12	29,29
7	28	39	30,30	30,37	22	35	40	29 45	29,74
8	30	44	30,34	30,20	23	30	43	29.70	29,69
9	33	42	30,20	30,25	24	40	48	29,79	29,90
10	28	39	30,27	30,17	25	40	50	29.85	29,80
11	36	46	30,16	29,95	26	37	46	29,76	29,40
12	38	41	29,76	29,70	27	36	45	29,16	29,20
13	32	41	29,79	29,98	28	32	51	29,41	29 20
14	27	40	30,07	30.09	29	36	46	29,13	29,11
15	35	43	30,06	30,18	30	37	46	29,05	29,13
					31	36	46	29,35	29,64

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1823.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			PLUVIA-METER.	WINDS.							
	Highest	Lowest.	Mean.	Hi.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S. E	N W.	S.W.
JAN.	30,06	28,97	29,6035	48	4	30,49	1,125	3	2	8	2	11	0	1	4
FEB.	30,15	28,59	29,3757	50	27	37,33	3 ,15	5	2	1	3	3	1	2	11
MAR.	30,30	28,97	29,6956	60	27	41,11	1,	3	6	2	7	1	1	2	9
APRIL	30,30	29,24	29,7572	65	26	45,17	1,625	3	1	8	6	4	1	1	6
MAY	30,29	29,44	29,8478	78	32	55,74	,85	1	1	2	3	4	3	0	17
JUNE	30,20	29,27	29,8274	77	36	57,10	1,725	4	0	1	3	8	0	3	11
JULY	29,98	29,50	29,7185	75	42	59,79	2,325	2	1	1	4	1	0	3	19
AUG.	30,13	29,49	29,8118	78	39	61,02	1,925	1	1	0	4	1	2	0	22
SEPT.	30,27	29,23	29,8959	73	30	55,81	,775	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	13
OCT.	30,29	28,73	29,5837	60	28	46,72	4,275	0	2	1	1	6	5	4	12
NOV.	30,48	29,36	30,0103	56	21	43,43	1,95	2	1	0	0	6	4	2	15
DEC.	30,37	28,91	29,5361	52	25	39,26	2,575	0	1	0	2	1	1	8	18
Year	30,48	28,59	29, 722	78	4	47, 74	23,3	25	19	5	37	52	21	29	157

A new Comet lately made its appearance in the S. E. in the left shoulder of Serpentarius, the nucleus forming nearly a right angled triangle with the star Ras Algethi (*a* Hercules) and Ras Althagas (*a* Serpentarius,) about eight degrees south of the former, and having about seven degrees north declination, and 252 degrees right ascension. The nucleus is not well defined, and the tail, which extends about three degrees, points towards the Zenith ; it is perfectly visible, though not so large or so brilliant as some that have appeared within the last ten or twelve years.

The large spots which appeared on the disk of the sun about the beginning of December (or one somewhat broken) have again made an appearance near the eastern edge of the solar disk. A spot was first perceived on Wednesday the 31st December, at about a thirteenth part of the sun's diameter from his eastern limb, and occupied nearly sixteen days in traversing the opposite hemisphere, which is above two days more than has been generally reckoned for half the period of the sun's rotation. When examined by a solar telescope, in a dark room, where the sun's image measured about two tenths of an inch, it appeared about the hundredth part of the solar diameter, or 8000 miles in breadth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE extraordinary mildness of the season, and the total absence of frost, has afforded the farmer every facility for the cultivation of his winter fallows, the repairing of his fences, and various other out-door operations, in husbandry. This, together with the stimulus which the increased value of agricultural produce has excited, is already productive of a visible alteration and improvement in rural affairs.

Complaints of the want of employment on the one side, and of pecuniary embarrassments on the other, are no longer reiterated between master and man. All the component parts of the great machine are again in motion; and the hand of industry is relieved from the obligation of soliciting as a boon, that means of existence which the British peasantry are ever ready to acquire by right of service. It is gratifying to observe, not only a resuscitated spirit amongst those who are yoked to the soil, as it were, by indissoluble connexions and obligations, but also a partial revival of that eager competition for the acquirement of landed property, which, till checked by the late depreciation in the value of farming productions, formed so prominent a feature in the statistics of the British nation during the last thirty or forty years.

Farms are now eagerly taken on hire, at such rents as afford a living profit to the landlord, with the chance of remuneration to the tenant; and the security of landed property is readily accepted by the capitalist, wherever advances of money are required by way of mortgage. Thus re-action is produced; and the tide of wealth, after irrigating the face of the country, again flows into channels which strengthen the resources of the nation. Nevertheless, in the midst of this dawning of prosperity, it is fearful to contemplate the havock that would ensue from the opening of the ports for three months certain, should it ever be effected at the lowest rate of duty.

The growing wheats never did, or ever could wear a more flattering aspect. Not the smallest deficiency in the plant is any where to be discovered; and although a luxurious appearance throughout the winter months is not the invariable precursor of an abundant crop, yet the present prospect is at least sufficient to inspire the grower with well-grounded hopes of a favourable result; and the country, with an assurance that the probability of an abundant harvest will operate as a check upon inordinate speculators, who might attempt to raise the price of grain to a pitch that would ultimately prove injurious both to the grower and consumer.

Turnips are becoming scarce; and were it not for the remarkable mildness of the season, cattle food would certainly be greatly in request. Hay is a trifle lower from the same cause; and live stock, both fat and lean, are each a degree higher.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Dec. 13th, 50*s* 8*d*—20th, 56*s* 1*d*—27th, 53*s* 10*d*—Jan. 3d, 55*s* 2*d*

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.

Beef	3*s*	0*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	3	4	to	4	6
Veal	3	4	to	5	4
Pork	2	4	to	4	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	3*l*	15*s*
Ware	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 95s to 107s 6d—Inferior, 75s to 85s—Clover, Old, 115s to 126s—Inf. 80s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 48s.

St. James's.—Old Hay, 60s to 110s—Clover, 90s to 120s—Straw, 42s to 51s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100s to 130s—Hay, 90s to 115s—Straw, 40s to 46s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 239¾; Three per Cent. Reduced 90¾ 91⅛; Three per Cent. Consols 89⅞ 90¾; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 100¼ ⅜; Four per Cent. Consols 102¼ ½; New Four per Cent. Annuities 105⅞ 106⅛; Long Annuities 22¼ ⅜; South-Sea Stock 101¾; India Stock 271; India Bonds 83 82 pm.; Exchequer Bills, 52 55 pm.; Consols for the Account 90¾ 91¼.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, January 22, 1824.

ALTHOUGH at the commencement of a new year there appears usually a revival of demand for Colonial produce, in anticipation of an active spring trade, our market, like those of the Continent, still retains that inactivity which prevailed during the latter part of last year. The security arising from a time of peace, accumulated stocks here and abroad of most of the leading articles, together with the prospect of large arrivals during the course of this year, do not hold out any sufficient inducement to speculation, which has been moreover turned aside by the facility for the employment of capital afforded by the numerous foreign loans: so that Colonial produce has not even enjoyed the benefit which might have been expected from the abundance of money. An almost general decline of prices has resulted from this state of things; however, as they are already unusually low and the real consumption thereby encouraged, and also likely to be augmented by the flourishing condition of the manufactures of the country, a farther depression to a great extent is not probable, and the leading character of the trade of this year is generally conjectured to be that of regular supply and consumption, undisturbed by speculation, with an increasing export to South America.

COFFEE.—The importation of this article into Great Britain during last year was 40,830 casks, and 120,600 barrels and bags, and exceeds that of 1822 by 950 tons. The exportation having materially fallen off in consequence of large direct supplies to the Continental markets, and the home consumption, 3300 tons, not altered, the remaining stock at the close of the year, 8000 tons, exceeds that of the year before by 2600 tons. Prices rate now 12s. to 22s. lower than they did at the same period in 1823. St. Domingo Coffee is now offered at 70s. Middling Demerara and Berbice, 92s. to 105s. Good middling Jamaica, being scarce, is maintained at 106s. to 110s. The crops now gathering are represented to be smaller in Cuba, rather promising in Jamaica and St. Domingo, not a full crop in Demerara and Berbice, but an increased crop in Brazil and Columbia, where, as well as in Mexico, the cultivation of this article appears to be gradually extending.

SUGARS have of late improved a little, as it results from general statements, that the consumption, as well as that of Molasses, in this country has of late rapidly augmented, the stock of British plantation Muscovado in the kingdom being now less by 5000 casks, than it was at this time last year, notwithstanding the imports have increased by 20,000 casks, and the quantities exported of refined, remained within the limits of the year before. Apprehensions of an uncommon large supply from the Brazils, for which, however, there appears no sufficient ground, have again checked the demand, and prices are now flat. Jamaica Muscovado, 58s. to 71s.; white Havanna, 36s. to 43s.; yellow, 27s. to 31s. Of *refined*, the stock is small. Crushed lumps, 35s. to 43s.—on board.

COTTON has in the course of last year undergone various fluctuations in prices, partly in expectation of a maritime war, partly in consequence of the ingenious theoretical statements of an eminent Liverpool house, tending to prove the supply inadequate to the progressive want; which however having been refuted by the result, many speculators became anxious to realize, and the market here and at Liverpool presents now a heavy appearance. Bowed Georgia, 7¼d. to 9d. New Orleans, 9d. to 10¾d. Sea Island, 12¼d. to 16d. Bengal, 5¼d. to 6¾d. Surate, 5d¾. to 7d. The East India Company have declared a sale of 15,000 bales per 6th of February. The total imports into Great Britain last year were the largest ever known, being 668,400 bales, against 533,150 in 1822—488,100 in 1821, &c. The export has fallen off by 20,000 bales. The home consumption cannot be minutely ascertained; according to the best information we have obtained, it seems to have increased to 10,700 bags per week, whilst it was in 1822, but 10,400—in 1821, 9400—in 1820, 8900, &c., and it is still extending. At Manchester all mills are at work and new ones building. The present stock of Cotton in all the ports is estimated at 382,000 bags, against 286,600 at the end of 1822. Advices from the United States do not lead to suppose, that the late crop will be so abundant as that of the preceding year; neither is there reason to expect a much increased supply from Brazil and the East Indies.

INDIGO, after having been neglected since last October sale, has suddenly re-

vived, in consequence of intelligence from Calcutta of a partial failure of the crop, which thereby would yield but 75,000 maunds. At the East India Company's sale of 3700 chests, finished this day, the shipping qualities, of which there was but a small proportion, and the good consuming indigos were paid 1s. and 1s. 3d. higher than in last sale, and even the abundant ordinary sorts obtained better terms. Our stock is of late accumulated to 13,100 chests and 1100 serons. The home consumption has latterly proved to be 6000 chests and 4000 serons a-year.

RICE—in little demand, although the stock is rapidly declining: Carolina 24s. to 27s.; East India 10s. to 16s.

SALTPETRE, in the early part of last year, rose to 42s.; the present value is 20s. to 23s. In the stock, 227,000 bags: there is no variation.

TOBACCO is much neglected, owing to an accumulated stock, which is computed to be 32,000 casks in Great Britain, and 37,000 on the Continent. Rich-flavoured fat Virginia, and fine yellow Maryland, which are always scarce, are alone in partial request, the former at 5d. to 7d.; the latter at 15d. to 2s.

RUM.—On account of the opening of the direct intercourse between our West Indian Colonies and the United States, and to the low prices of the article in Europe, the arrivals of rum have not been very abundant of late. They amounted to 42,000 puncheons in 1823; to 36,000 in 1822; and to 60,000 in 1821. The prospect of a diminution of duty has created in December some speculative demand, and prices remain firm: Jamaica 25 per cent. over proof 2s. 1d. and 2s. 2d. per gallon. Leeward Island 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. Present stock in the West India Docks, 28,000 puncheons.

TALLOW.—The failure of a speculator in this article, likewise engaged in that large coalesced speculation which is pending in this market since some years, caused some depression, of which prices have however recovered. Yellow candle tallow has been sold at 34s. to 34s. 6d. The importation of foreign tallow into this country was, in 1822, 88,600 casks; in 1823, 104,600. The consumption in 1822, 57,300 casks; and in 1823, as much as 93,000. There appeared a remaining stock at the end of 1822 80,300 casks; and of 1823, of 88,500.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1823, TO JANUARY 17, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ACTON, P. Congleton, innkeeper (Moorhouse
Anger, E. George and Blue-boar Yard, coach master (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Averey, J. L. Macclesfield, hardwareman (Branson, Sheffield
Bates, W. Oldham, cotton-manufacturer (Whitehead
Bauck, J. and J. M. Joseph, Nicholas-lane, merchants (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Bishop, J. Warwick, grocer (Kitchin, Barford
Blunt, E. Cornhill, optician (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street
Bryant, W. Bristol, tailor (Saunders
Buchanan, J. and Ewing, W. R. Liverpool, insurance-brokers (Thompson
Buller, B. Stratford upon Avon, corn dealer (Coppin
Bury, H. Austin Friars, merchant (Crouch, Broad-street
Chambers, T. Liverpool, grocer (Rawlinson
Coats, J. Fore-street, dealer (Butler, Watling street
Coward, J. Castle-street, currier (Corbett, Hart-street
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells, publican (Bower, Chancery-lane
Dawson, T. Houndsditch, whalebone-cutter (Hind and Cotterell, Basinghall-street
Donkin, W. Newcastle on Tyne, linen-draper (Dawson, Newcastle
Dorrett, R. jun. Rochester, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Driver, A. P. Lambeth, flour-dealer (Van Sanden, Dowgate hill
Durant, J. Montague-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer (James, Bucklersbury
Dyson, J. Netherton, clothier (Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield
Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, trunk-maker (Carton, Marylebone
Fell, W. Cloak-lane, merchant (Robinson, Half-moon-street
Flewett, J. Hillhampton, farmer (Williams and White, Lincoln's Inn
Ford, J. Little Dartmouth, lime-merchant (Taunton, Totness
Fox, S. Mosbrough, scythe-maker (Haywood, Sheffield
Gindice, A. Merthyr Tydvil, shopkeeper (Livett, jun. Bristol
Glover, T. Derby, brush-manufacturer (Moss
Gray, T. March, common brewer (Bailey
Harris, W. Sutton Valence, victualler (Taylor, Clement's Inn
Hassell, J. Little Guildford-street, timber dealer (Flack, Clifford's Inn
Henderson, J. Blackfriars Road, draper (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Holmes, J. Carlisle, grocer (Ewart
Hood, J. Beeston, hosier (Knowles
Hopkins, T. Woolwich, carpenter (Nokes
Hosking, V. Walton, builder (Williams and Goddard, Gray's Inn
Hunsdon, J. Bulstrode-street, coal-merchant (Walson, Soho
Hurt, W. Manchester, grocer (Kershaw
James, J. and Seddon, W. Liverpool, shipbuilders (Leather, Liverpool
Langshaw, J. Latchford, timber merchant (Leather, Liverpool
Leeming, R. Hatton-court, silkman (Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread-street
Lowe, J. and W. Bridgford Mills, millers. (Fisher, Newport
Luton, W. Bristol, saddler (Hall, Hereford
Lyney, J. jun. sail-maker (Atcheson, Great Winchester-street
Lyon, D. Bolton le Moors, timber merchant (Woodhouse
Mapley, J. Cheapside, glass-cutter (Jessop, Thavies Inn
Merrick, W. Bristol, flax dresser (Haberfield

Mitchel, T. Oxford-street, Cannon-street Road, grocer (Cousin and Hyde, Great Winchester-street
Moody, J. L. Clifton-street, London, silk-manufacturer (Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn Road
Mortimer, J. H. Lostwithiel, brandy-merchant (Baynton, Bristol
Moss, W. G. Diamond row, Camberwell, dealer (Allen, Bouverie street
Munday, R. Rochester, plumber (Simmons
Niven, C. Holborn-bridge, oil-broker (Lay, Hackney
Oakes, H. Chelmsford, linen-draper (Bryant, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street
Peacock, J. Watford, paper-maker (Brough, Shoreditch
Pratt, J. Hatton-wall, pavior (Railton, Clifford's Inn
Ranken, E. W. Langbourn Chambers, dealer (Barker, Birmingham
Robertson, J. Whitstable, coal-merchant (Wimburn and Collett, Chancery-lane
Roby, R. Radnor-street, tailor (Goren and Lord, Orchard-street
Saxby, J. R. Southwark, hop-merchant (Kearsley and Spurr, Lothbury
Shaw, J. W. and Elmslie, A. W. Fenchurch-buildings, merchants (Hall and Brownley, New Boswell-court
Shaw, J. Kingston upon Hull, clothier (England and Snackles
Sims, B. St. Ann's-lane, shoemaker. (Ellison and Bloxham, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Sims, G. F. Aldermanbury, chinaman (Pullen and Son, Fore-street
Springweiler, A. Duke-street, cabinet-maker (Waller, Devonshire-street
Stewart, J. Manchester, tailor (Rymer
Sutcliffe, T. Haworth, worsted-stuff manufacturer (Bagle, York
Taylor, R. Edgware Road, stage-master (Carlon, High-street
Thomas, W. Regent-street, stationer (Monney, Wood-street
Thomas, J. Leicester, linen-draper (Wilkinson, New North-street, Red-lion square
Threlfall, J. Liverpool, banker (Avison
Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, tanner (Offord and Son
Wadham, B. Poole, cooper (Durant
Walker, S. Ashton under Line, grocer (Houghton, Liverpool
Weeks, T. Southampton, upholsterer (Clement
Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead, wine-merchant (Clowes and Co. Temple
Wilcox, W. Bristol, waggon-keeper (Ambury
Wilson, E. Wellington-street, Strand, upholsterer (Young and Thompson, Charlotte-row

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Watson, cloth-merchant, Edinburgh
J. Hart, manufacturer, Paisley
Lauchlin and James Sharp, road contractors at Kinnaird
J. Tweedale, mail-coach contractor, Montrose
J. Gow, merchant-taylor, Glasgow
J. and L. Henniker, merchants, Glasgow
J. Graham, merchant, Glasgow
New Dundee Sugar-refining Company, Dundee
A. and W. Crawford, plasterers, Glasgow
W. Purdon, cattle-dealer, Hyndlands near Glasgow
A. Munro, grocer, &c. St. Andrews

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, T. Bucklersbury, Feb. 7
Andrew, P. P. Brighton, Jan. 31
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, Jan. 23
Barchard, E. Fenchurch-str. Chambers, Jan. 10
Barker, W. Welch Whittle, Jan. 14
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, Jan. 17
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Feb. 3
Batterbee, P. F. Norton, Jan. 17
Beaven, W. Buckley Mountain, Jan. 30
Bedson, T. and Bishop, R. Aston, Jan. 20
Bradford, G. and Paradise, A. Bristol, Jan. 10
Brooder, A. Budge-row, Feb. 3
Bullock, J. Leadenhall-street, Jan. 24
Burn, J. Lothbury, Jan. 20
Butler, P. Little Bolton, Jan. 10
Button, W. sen. and jun. Paternoster-row, Feb. 3
Clifford, J. Fulneck, York, and Jackson, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, London, Feb. 9
Cogger, J. Haymarket, Jan. 31
Cohen, E. London, Feb. 3
Coldman, J. New Kent Road, Jan. 20
Copland, W. Holt, Jan. 16
Cox, J. St. John-street, Jan. 31
Cottin, J. Broad street, Jan. 27
Cuffley, J. R. Ipswich, Jan. 20
Dallas, W. Cushion-court, Jan. 20
Davies, W. King-street, Covent garden, Feb. 10
Doull, A. sen. William-street, Blackfriars, plumber, Feb. 3
Drakes, D. and Smith, G. Reading, Feb. 7
Ealand, R. Stourbridge, Jan. 27
Earl, J. jun. and Lee, T. jun. Birmingham, Feb. 20
Essex, M. Wood-street, Cheapside, Jan. 24
Evans, T. D. Strand, Jan. 27
Farrell, Prospect-place, Feb. 28
Fereday, S. Smith, R. and Fisher, J. Bilston, Feb. 9
Ferguson, J. Liverpool, Jan. 29
Finch, R. Cooper's-row, Feb. 7
Fitton, J. Gosport, Jan. 23
Flowers, J. G. Leadenhall-street, Jan. 27
French, W. H. and Disborough, J. Little East-cheap, Feb. 3
Gayner, W. Bristol, Feb 3
Gibbons, T. and J. and B. Wolverhampton, Jan. 10
Gleave, S. Warrington, Jan. 3
Gough, R. Liverpool, Feb. 3
Gould, W. and Greasley, F. Maiden-lane, Jan. 24
Grafton, J. Lapworth, Jan. 20
Gray, M. J. Cannon-street Road, Jan. 10
Greatrex, C. B. Abberley, Jan. 23
Green, J. Rednall, Jan. 27
Greenhouse, W. Ludlow, Feb. 10
Hague, G. Kingston upon Hull, Jan. 31
Haigh, J. Huddersfield, Jan. 27
Hart, S. G. Harwich, Jan. 31
Heaton, J. Fleming, M. and Dyson, M. Almondbury, Feb. 4
Henry, A. Finsbury-square, Jan. 31
Heys, J. Stockport, Feb. 25
Hilder, W. New Windsor, Feb. 7
Hughs, J. High Holborn, Feb. 3
Hyams, J. Coventry-street, Feb. 24
Innell, J. and J. Chalford, Jan. 21
Kempston, T. Bouverie-street, Feb. 3
La Serre, J. G. Hackney, Jan. 20
Lee, T. Liverpool, Feb. 6
Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, Feb. 3
Lewis, G. London, Jan. 17
Mansor, T. Caroline-street, Feb. 7
Mathewman, R. Leeds, Jan. 31
Meredith, T. sen. Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 31
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth, Jan. 31
Moore, W. Liverpool, Feb 3
Murgatroyde, J. Idle, York, and B. Murgatroyde, Bradford, Jan. 28
Newby, J. Aldgate, Feb. 7
Niblock, J. and Latham, R. S. Path, Jan. 29
Nottage, G. Stansted Mountfitchet, Feb. 3
Owen, W. Islington, Jan. 27
Palmer, E. T. Bedford, Feb. 3
Palmer, C. Musterton, Jan. 30
Palmer, S. Bourton on the Water, Jan. 31
Park, R. jun. Portsea, Jan. 24
Parkes, J. Warwick, Jan. 31
Paternoster, W. Rochester, Jan. 17
Peet, J. Ashton in Mackerfield, Jan. 30
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Jan. 20, Feb. 14
Pinkerton, F. Nuneaton, Feb. 3
Rawlins, C. E. Bristol, Feb. 9
Reddell, J. H. Moseley, Dec. 24
Reed, H. Mill-street, Feb. 7
Richards, W. Shoreditch, Jan. 3. Feb. 3
Rowley, J. New-street, Feb. 7
Sarvis, A. Chelsea, Jan 17
Sawyer, R. J. Tobler, B. and Cumberlege, J. Leadenhall-street, Feb. 9
Scobell, J. Hinton St. George, Jan. 28
Sedgwick, M. London, Jan. 31
Silver, J. Size-lane, Jan. 20
Singer, J. sen. Keyford, Jan. 27
Smith, T. Hampton Wick, Jan. 31
Sorrel, A. Cuddington, Jan. 17
Stacey, G. Basingstoke, Feb. 5
Stewart, R. King-street, Feb. 3
Stinson, B. Dudley, Jan. 22
Stolworthy, E. Whitechapel, Feb. 3
Stubbs, J. Castle-street, Jan. 31
Sutton, T. M. Kent, Jan. 17
Taylor, J. Shoreditch, Jan. 17
Tennant, B. J. and Garnett, W. Liverpool, Jan. 16
Thompson, J. T. Long Acre, Jan. 31
Travis, J. Oldham, Jan. 30
Tribaudino, C. J. & Galderoy, P. Cleveland-street, Jan. 31
Troward, R. J. Cuper's-bridge, Jan. 17
Troughton, B. sen. and J. Wood-str. Jan. 31
Turner, W. Ruckolt House, Jan. 24, March 20
Tyerman, J. Bristol, Feb. 3
Warrington, N. Southwark, Feb. 3
Welsh, J. High Holborn, Feb. 3
Welsford, J. P. Union-court, Jan. 10
Williams, R. Worcester, Feb. 16
Wilson, J. jun. Stonyclife, Jan. 20
Wilson, J. and Waugh, J. Aldersgate-street, Jan. 24
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Jan. 17
Worrall, S. and Edmonds, J. Bristol, Jan. 20
Worth, J. Trump-street, Jan. 31
Younge, J. and Deakin, J. Sheffield, Jan. 30

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the City of London, and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 10, 1822, *to Dec.* 17, 1823.—Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1059—Buried, 1162. Christened in the 17 parishes without the Walls, 5443—Buried, 3990. Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 17,092—Buried, 10,727. Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4095—Buried, 4708. Diseases and casualties this year, 20,279.

Casualties.—Bitten by a mad dog, 1; broken limbs, 1; burnt, 39; drowned, 118; excessive drinking, 6; executed,* 14; found dead, 12; fractured, 1; killed by falls, and several other accidents, 61; killed by fighting, 2; murdered, 2; overlaid, 1; poisoned, 6; scalded, 9; smothered, 3; starved, 1; suffocated 7; suicide, 24. Total of casualties, 308.

Christened.—Males, 13,945; females, 13,734. Total, 27,679.

Buried. — Males, 10,455; females, 10,132; total, 20,587. Whereof have died —under two years of age, 5905; between two and five, 1937; five and ten, 757; ten and twenty, 757; twenty and thirty, 1375; thirty and forty, 1761; forty and fifty, 1902; fifty and sixty, 1932; sixty and seventy, 1874; seventy and eighty, 1592; eighty and ninety, 680; ninety and a hundred, 105; a hundred, 4; a hundred and two 1; a hundred and seven, 1; and a hundred and nine, 1. Increased in the burials this year, 1722.

Royal Charter House.—The anniversary meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Charter-house school was lately held, and was numerously attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Forbes Raymond, preacher to the establishment. The company afterwards assembled in the great hall to hear the annual Latin oration, which was delivered by Master George Horatio Hadfield: it contained a concise account of the system of education pursued at the school; he acquitted himself with ability, and received the greatest applause. After which the governors and visitors bestowed their usual pecuniary donations on the youthful orator. The governors, several of the visitors, friends to the institution, the scholars, and senior brothers, partook of a sumptuous entertainment prepared for them. The school then broke up for the Christmas vacation.

A donation of 3000*l.* from an unknown hand, is transmitted to the Middlesex hospital, for the purpose of establishing a cancer ward. There is no ward for that particular disorder in any hospital in England.

National Society.—Last month the general committee of the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, held their meeting at St. Martin's vestry-room. Nine fresh schools were united to the society, and several grants of money were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting-up of school-rooms: amongst others, 250*l.* to Frome, for buildings to contain six hundred children; and 200*l.* to Whitehaven, for 700 children. Thus the society is enabled to continue its assistance, in consequence of a satisfactory appeal to public bounty through the medium of the King's letter.

Climate of London.—It is a circumstance not perhaps generally known, that the temperature of the air in the metropolis is raised by the artificial sources of heat existing in it, not fewer than two degrees on the annual mean above that of its immediate vicinity. Mr. Howard has fully established this fact, by a comparison of a long series of observations made at Plaistow, Stratford, and Tottenham-green (all within four miles of London), with those made at the apartments of the Royal Society in London, and periodically recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

W. Barnes, Esq. to be Consul at Nantes. J. Elliot, Esq. to be Consul at Dublin for Hanover.—Richard Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. to the title of a Viscount of the United Kingdom, by the title of Viscount Clancarty of the county of Cork. —G. E. Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid —Thos. Le Breton, Esq. to be Procurator-General of Jersey. —J. W. Dupré, Esq. to be Advocate-General of Jersey.—Rev. D. Williams to be Head Master of Winchester College. —Rev. C. H. Redding, to be Second Master.—Rev. W. Durnam, to be Second Master of St. Paul's School.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lincolnshire, Sir Wm. A. Ingilby, bart.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commodore Charles Bullen, C. B. to the command of His Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa, *vice* Sir Robert Mends, Knt. deceased.

* There have been executed within the bills of Mortality, 22: only 14 have been reported as such.

Commanders to the Rank of Post Captain. Wm. James Hope Johnstone, and George Francis Lyon.—*Lieutenants to the Rank of Commander.* Charles Fraser, Geo. Fred. Ryves, Evan Nepean, Wm. Townsend Dance, Wm. Frice Hamilton, James Henderson, and Henry Martin Blackwood.

LAW PROMOTIONS.

Sir R. Gifford, Knt. to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; W. Alexander, Esq. to be Lord Chief Baron, and Sir J. S. Copley, to be Attorney General.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Lowndes, B. D. to the Vicarage of Worldham cum Tested, Hants.—The Rev. T. Grantham, M. A. to the Living of Thorpe in Glebis, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. N. T. Ellison, M. A. to the Rectory of Huntspill, Somerset. —The Rev. W. Vansittart, M. A. Vicar of White Waltham, Berks, to be Master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester.—The Rev. Sir R. Fleming, Bart. M.A. Rector of Grasmere, to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Windermere.—The Rev. G. G. Beadon, to the Rectory of Axbridge.—The Rev. W. Short, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Chippenham.—The Rev. T. Salway, M.A. to the Vicarage of Oswestry. [It may be deemed curious to notice the Mortuaries anciently due to the Bishop of St. Asaph on the decease of every beneficed Clergyman in his diocese:—his "best gelding, horse, or mare; best gown, cloak, coat, jerkin, doublet, and breeches; his hose or nether-stockings, shoes, and garters; his purse and girdle knife and gloves, and signet or ring of gold."]—The Rev. R. Waldy, M. A. to the Rectory of Turner's Puddle, and Vicarage of Affspuddle, Dorset.—The Rev. Mr. Gleed, to the augmented Curacy of Northmoor, Oxon.—The Rev. J. Mavor, B. D. to the Perpetual Curacy of Forest Hill, Oxon.—The Rev. John Jones, M. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas, Oxford.—The Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, to the Prebendal Stall of Stratton, in the Cathedral church, Salisbury.

Marriages.] C. Hodgson, Esq. of Great Dean's-yard, to Miss Hill.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Pettingel, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Jennings.—At Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. S. Gatward, to Miss H. Bradford.—At St. George's Hanover square, John Robert Ward, Esq. to Grace, second daughter of the late Charles Lynd, Esq.—At Hammersmith Church, J. C. Clifton, Esq. of Stockwell, to Miss Turner.—At St. Pancras Church, C. G. Christmas, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of John Landseer, Esq.—J. Michael, Esq. solicitor, of Red Lion-square, to Rose, eldest daughter of Lemon Hart, Esq.—At Clerkenwell Church, Mr. R. Mayhew, of Foster-lane, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. W. M. Elliott.—At Hampton, Wm. Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. to Anne Warburton, widow of the Rev. T. Coupland.—At Clapham Church, the Rev. J. Simpson, M. A. to Anne, widow of John Long, Esq.—At Greenford, Mr. Cruickshank, of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Roberts, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Mr. H. Dobson, to Miss Pope.—At Bloomsbury Church, Louis Fenwicke, Esq. to Eliza Mary, only child of Mr. T. Wedlake.—At Marylebone Church, Charles Lane, Esq. of Bedford-row, to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of John Thornhill, Esq.—At Hackney, Alfred, the third son of Thomas Ceal, Esq. to Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Thomas Law, Esq.—At St. Mary's Islington, Mr. T. Eldrid, of Fore-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Stubbs, Esq. —At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Adam Wilson, Esq. of Finsbury Circus, to Martha Teresa, second daughter of the late Wm. Lescher, esq.—At Battersea, Mr. W. Urwick to Mary youngest daughter of Mr. J. Fownes.—J. P. Robinson, Esq. of Camden-street, Gloucester place, to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Scott, Esq.—At Marylebone New Church, W. Babington, Esq. of St. John's Wood-place, Regent's Park, to Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Ravenscroft, Prebendary of Rasharkin, and Rector of Finvoy, in the county of Antrim.—At St. Dunstan's-church, Mr. O. Price to Eliza, daughter of Mr. W. Holton.—At Edmonton, Mr. B. Bond to Miss Maw.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Phœbe, the only daughter of Mr. W. R. Laxton, of Holborn-bars, to J. H. Webber, Esq.—At St. Giles's Church, William Nettleship, Esq. to Miss Mary Best, daughter of the late John Best, Esq.—At Staines, Sarah, only daughter of W. Holgate, Esq. of that place, to Mr. J. Sherborn.—At St. John's Hackney, Mr. S. H. Shepheard, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late John Miles, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. M. Williams, Esq. to Ann Belmuade, daughter of the late — Houghton, Esq.—At Mortlake, the Rev. J. T. James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Frederick Reeves, Esq. —At Stoke next Guilford, Mr. T. Charrott, to Mrs. Gumbrell.—At Paddington Church, R. Hunt, Esq. to Miss Dewell.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Colonel Davies, M. P. to Augusta Anne, only child of the late T. C. de Crespigny, Esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. W. Cooper, of Blackman-street, to

Henrietta, eldest daughter of Major Saffery.—At St. Giles, Cripplegate, Mr. T. Woodward to Miss E. S. Kendrick.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. G. Tyrie, Esq. of Judd-place, East, to Sophia, second daughter of John Hardy, Esq.—At St. Giles's Church, W. S. Jones, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hough, Esq.—At Belfast, J. H. Bradshaw, Esq. to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Richard Stewart, Esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, J. D. Lang, Esq. of Oxford-street, to Miss C. Dietrichsen, only daughter of the late Christian Dietrichsen, Esq.—At Streatham, the Rev. G. D. Whitehead, to to Inger Maria, daughter of G. Wolff, Esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Mr. D. Dew to Hannah younger daughter of Peter Addington, Esq.—At St. George's, by the Rev. E. B. Vardon, Henry Gaitskell, Esq. of the Paragon, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Captain Ogilvie.—At St. James's Church, the Rev. John Samuel Rawlinson, LL. B. third son of the late Thomas Rawlinson, Esq. of Lancaster, to Anne Eliza, only child of T. Hawkins, Esq.

Died.] At Chertsey, of a consumption, Mary, the wife of Mr. Rusbridger.—In Adam-street, Adelphi, Hector Mackay, Esq.—At Castle House, Guilford, Francis, wife of Edmund Elkins, Esq.—Mr. J. N. Hullmandel, Professor of Music.—At Little Ealing, Middlesex, Elizabeth, relict of J. D. Skinner, Esq.—Near Dorking, Rachel, the third daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Elizabeth, the only surviving child of the late G. P. Parker.—Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. N. Hinchliff, Old Kent-road.—Mr. Procter, of Pinner, Middlesex.—At Stafford row, Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Thomas Groves, Esq.—At His Majesty's Lower Lodge, Windsor, Mr. E. Venables.—At her house at Ware, Sophia King, relict of the late Wm. King, Esq.—Fanny, wife of Colonel Frazer.—At his house, Kingsland-road, J. Vincent, Esq.—At his house in Dyer's-court, Mr. J. Mallet.—Abigail, wife of Thomas Ashness, Esq. of Battersea-rise.—Mrs. Stennett, of Paternoster-row.—Richard Meux, Esq.—Janet, the wife of James Walker, Esq. of Limehouse.—At Staines Lodge, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Cooper, Esq.—C. Whiffing, Esq. of Ratcliff-cross.—Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late G. Lewis, Esq.—James Benson, Esq. of Upper Clapton.—Naomi Eleanor, eldest daughter of T. Hopkins, Esq.—Joseph Finch, Esq. of Dolley's-hill.—Harriet, daughter of Wm. Prater, Esq. Noble-street, Cheapside.—At her residence in Savage-gardens, Mrs. Jane Pfeiler.—T. Greenhill, Esq. of Gracechurch-street.—In Charles-Street, St. James-square, Mrs. Sarah Wharton.—Mr. O. Corthorn, jun. of Hackney.—Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Dore, of Upper Ashby-street.—At Brentford, Miss Burchett, daughter of G. Burchett, Esq.—At Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Wellford.—In York-street, Baker-street, R. Dennison, Esq.—At his house at Kingston-upon-Thames, Samuel Cox, Esq.—At the house of the Duchess of Marlborough, Cumberland-gate, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Pennant.—In Great Woodstock-street, Mr. Wm. Whitelaw.—At his house in Caermarthen-street, Bedford-square, Walter Pye, Esq.—At Clapham, John Prior, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. C. L. ATTERBURY.

In consequence of the overturning of the Sovereign, a post coach from Birmingham to London, the Reverend Charles Lewis Atterbury. The corpse of Mr. Atterbury was considerably flattened about the chest and neck, but otherwise little disfigured. The coachman was also killed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Atterbury entered as Student of Christ Church, Oxford, nearly thirty years tince; he took the degree of M. A. in 1803; and was forty-six years of age. On reference to the ancestry of the above gentleman, we find that the first of the name mentioned in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, was Francis, Rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire; who, among other ministers, subscribed the solemn league and covenant in 1648, and was the author of some published sermons; he was the father of Lewis Atterbury, who was Chaplain extraordinary to the Duke of Gloucester, and was drowned Dec. 7, 1693. The eldest son of the foregoing Lewis, was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and sent to Christ Church at the age of eighteen; this gentleman, who was likewise in the Church, died at Bath in 1731. He gave his whole collection of pamphlets, amounting to upwards of two hundred volumes, to the library of Christ Church, and charged his estate for ever with the payment of ten pounds yearly to a schoolmistress, to instruct

girls, at Newport-Pagnell; which salary he had himself in his lifetime paid for many years. Dr. Lewis Atterbury was the author of several works on religion. The brother of this last, Francis, was the famous Bishop of Rochester, and friend of Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. The history of this prelate is so well known that any further account of him would probably be regarded as superfluous. The Bishop of Rochester left one son, Osborn, who, after many vicissitudes, obtained, in 1746, the Rectory of Oxhill, Warwickshire; he left a widow and five children behind him, two sons and three daughters; Francis, the eldest son, and father to the unfortunate gentleman whose death we now record, was educated on the foundation at Westminster, elected student of Christ Church, in 1755; in 1768 was appointed by the Bishop of Cloyne his domestic Chaplain; in 1770 was collated by him to the dignity of Precentor in the Cathedral of Cloyne; and, in 1776, was presented to the valuable living of Clonmell, or the Great Islands, in the same diocese. The remains of Mr. Atterbury were interred Aug. 1, in Christ Church Cathedral. According to custom, full service was performed over his remains, and every mark of respect was paid by the resident members of the college.

ARCHBISHOP TROY.

Last year, after an illness of some weeks, at his house in Cavendish-row, the venerable and learned Doctor John Thomas Troy, Titular Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. He was a Bishop forty-seven years, and filled the Metropolitan See thirty-seven. Doctor Troy was born in the city of Dublin, in July 1739, appointed Bishop in December 1776, consecrated the following year, and translated to the Archdiocese of Dublin in 1786. He possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. The whole of his long life was exclusively devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. He was aged eighty-three years and ten months. As a mark of respect to his memory, it was resolved that his funeral should be a public one. He made himself conspicuous many years ago by a prosecution against the proprietors of the Antijacobin Review, for a supposed libel, in which he gained a verdict, with 50*l.* damages. He published "a Pastoral Letter, addressed to the Catholics of his Diocese," 8vo. 1793.

THE REV. J. HINTON.

When on a visit to his son, at Reading, in his sixty-third year, the Rev. James Hinton, many years pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Oxford. He was born at Buckingham in 1760, educated at the Dissenting College, Bristol, under the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. and entered upon the duties of the Ministry in the city of Oxford, where he continued to labour with fidelity more than thirty-six years. In 1792 he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Tatham, when he published an octavo pamphlet, entitled, "Vindication of the Dissenters in Oxford, in reply to Dr. Tatham's Sermon," and a narrative of an assault made upon him by some soldiers, as he was going to preach at a neighbouring village. His discourses, distinguished alike for sound doctrine and fervent piety, were delivered in an elegance of style, and with a spirit of devotion not often surpassed. He was among the first promoters of every plan to mitigate the sorrows, or to augment the happiness of mankind. His liberality of sentiment, generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manners, were subjects of general remark. Intimately acquainted with the varied branches of useful knowledge, he was admirably qualified to be the instructor of youth. Mr. Hinton was author of several tracts in polemic theology, which procured him much credit in the literary world. He was greatly beloved by the members of his own congregation, honoured and revered by all.

MRS. DOUGLAS.

Dec. 23, at Lyons, Ireland, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, Mrs. —— Douglas, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. In announcing the decease of this estimable lady, it is not an easy task to advert to her many admirable qualities, in terms that will satisfy the claims of her memory, or the feelings of a very extensive circle. By them her character was long admired, as a striking and instructive specimen of the virtues that befitted her sex and station. In addition to the attraction of the gentlest manners, she was enlightened, beneficent, affectionate, pious, and tolerant. Though connected by blood or marriage with many high families, she was, in every act of her life, as meek and unassuming as if her lineage and alliances had been unknown. Mrs. Douglas was daughter of Sir Paul Crosbie, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia. Her husband was a son of General Douglas and cousin of the Duke of Queensbury. Being left a widow at the early age of twenty-four, she declined many eligible offers, and devoted herself exclusively to the education of her children. Of these, her only son, the Rev. Archibald Douglas, the celebrated preacher, is married to Susan, sister of the Earl of Dunmore and the Duchess of Sussex. One of her daughters is Lady Cloncurry,

and mother of the Earl of Miltown. But the history of this excellent person's family was not one of unmingled prosperity. There intervened one terrible vicissitude, which forms a part, and a very discreditable part, of the history of this country—the fate of her brother, Sir Edward Crosbie, who fell a victim in 1798, to the abrupt and illegal proceedings of a military tribunal. Upon this melancholy occasion, Mrs. Douglas was indefatigable in her efforts to rescue her brother, and had succeeded in obtaining from the Government a respite of his lawless sentence—but before the order to stay the hand of the executioner could arrive, the act of violence and injustice had been irrevocably consummated. One of the most affecting traits in the character of Mrs. Douglas, was the ardour and constancy of her personal attachments. Her spirits never recovered the shock sustained a few years ago, by the premature death of her favourite grand-daughter, Lady Cecilia Leeson, a young lady of very unusual acquirements and talents, who had grown beneath her eye, and whom she had instructed by her lessons, and still more by her life. In the final moments of her existence, she conversed with uncommon clearness and strength of mind, upon every matter of worldly regulation—but to the last she returned and clung to the subject next her heart, and spoke of going to join her beloved grand-daughter, as if a journey of a few miles would bring them together. If the virtues of a long life, and fervent unaffected piety, ever entitled a dying Christian to indulge in such a hope, she has not been disappointed.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

At his castle, at Amerongen, near the Hague, Rynan Diederick Jacob de Ginckell, earl of Athlone in Ireland. This nobleman was descended from a very ancient family in Holland. His ancestor, Godert, came over as a general officer with the Dutch troops brought by King William. With that prince he embarked for Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and contributed much to the success of the day. He was left by King William in the command in Ireland, and by two signal victories near Athlone and Aghrim, contributed much to put an end to the war. He was by that king rewarded with the titles of Baron Ballymore, Viscount Aghrim, and Earl of Athlone, in Ireland. These titles have descended through seven generations, to the late Earl. Most of them have resided in Holland, where they have considerable estates, but the French conquering that country, Frederic, the sixth Earl, came with his family to England. This son, Rynan, served in the English army during the war, when he attained the rank of lieut.-colonel. His lordship was born in 1773. The family possess the baronies of Reede, Ginckell, Amerongen, Livendant, Eist, Stersitt, &c. in Holland.

M. DA COSTA.

Lately, at Phillimore-place, Kensington, of a bilious fever, M. the Chevalier Hippolyto Joseph da Costa Furtado de Mendoça, who latterly exercised the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of the new Brazilian Government in this country. He had resided at Kensington about seven years. M. da Costa was foreign secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He was formerly a Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws in the University of Coimbra. He was a man of profound learning, various attainments, and scientific knowledge. A small brochure was merely circulated among his friends on the Origin of Building, in which was discovered a deep and thinking mind. M. da Costa was the proprietor of the "Correio Braziliense," a monthly magazine in the Portuguese language, printed in London, but recently discontinued. To this notice, the "Gentleman's Magazine" adds from a correspondent that "in 1811 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 'A Narrative of the Persecution of the Author, a native of Colonia da Sacramento, on the River La Plata, imprisoned and tried in Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended crime of Freemasonry.' The Chevalier's narrative of his sufferings during this imprisonment occupies (if my recollection serves, for it is now some time since I saw the book) little more than half of the first volume. The remainder of the work is a copy of the Statutes of the 'Holy Office.' These, when my attention was first drawn thereto by a then recent introduction to their Editor, might have been toiled through with more patience, if he had not, in his prefatory matter, after frequent allusion to his meditated escape, abruptly broken off without the slightest hint of the manner or circumstances of his liberation—the very cream of the story!—for who, that could wield a pen to tell the secrets of such a prison-house, ever omitted to solace his nerves and calm his ire at the jailer-judges and executioners, by telling the horrors of their tender mercies. The interval, however, has produced, through an indirect channel, what may suffice to fill up the chasm complained of, until the fulness of time with respect to the political relation of Portugal and this country, whether for a closer approximation of interests and sympathies, or for a complete

disruption, shall render a full developement of my authority expedient. The door of Da Costa's cell opening into a hall which was the centre of the prison, he had remarked that the daily labours of the slaves, who kept guard between him and liberty, terminated by throwing a bundle of keys upon a table, leaving a burning lamp for company. By patience and perseverance, with abundant exercise for circumspection in the consciousness of spies by daylight through apertures in the dingy walls and ceiling of his cage, he succeeded in forming, out of an old pewter plate, a key which would unlock its door. Upon making his final attempt, the bundle of keys proved to be a proper collection for threading the entire labyrinth, not excepting the outer gate. But, besides the keys and the lamp, there was a book, containing, with other records, the minutes of his own repeated purgations. What was to be done? should he leave this precious document behind him? No! if he himself got clean off, so would the book: if not—this alternative he did not stay to reckon upon; therefore carefully locking and closing every door after him as he found it, he once more contrived to breathe all the fresh and 'chartered' air that was to be found in Lisbon. Six weeks were necessary for him to remain disguised and secluded in the neighbourhood, before he could venture to take shipping, as every bark in the port and on the adjacent coast had to encounter the nostrils of the 'Holy' bloodhounds; and in the course of their victim's rides on horseback, he frequently recognised these his old acquaintance, engaged in their kind-hearted search. Safely landed with their fortunate importer upon this island of heretics, both the book and the keys were committed to the safe keeping of one in whose custody they still remain. I heard this relation soon after the news arrived of Lord Exmouth having sent as a present to the Pope, the key of a prison, in which some natives of Rome had been confined at Algiers, and thought how very appropriately, either in the palace of the Quirinal, or within a short distance of Westminster Abbey, one museum might have contained the whole, as monitory remembrances that 'such things were' and were not likely to be again!"

LORD YARBOROUGH.

Lately, at his seat, Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, aged seventy-five, Charles-Anderson-Pelham, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, D. C. L. F. R. S. F. A. S. He was eldest son of Francis Anderson of Manby, co. Lincoln, Esq. by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Carter, of Bossavern, co. Denbigh, Esq.; and on the 4th of July, 1793, received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. He was born July 3, 1749; married July 22, 1770, Sophia, daughter and sole heir of the late George Aufrere, Esq. of Chelsea; and by her, who died Jan. 25, 1786, had issue Charles-Anderson, who succeeds his Lordship, and six other children, one son and five daughters, all of whom were married, and now living, with the exception of Caroline and Lucy. His Lordship while Mr. Pelham, commenced his political career, by representing the town of Beverley in 1768. From 1774 till he was ennobled on the 13th of August, 1794, he represented the county of Lincoln. He assumed the name of Pelham, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, Esq. His Lordship will long be regretted by a numerous tenantry, to whom he was a kind and indulgent landlord. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, Charles-Anderson-Pelham, now Lord Yarborough, one of the members in Parliament for Lincolnshire, which will occasion a vacancy in the representation for that county.

JOHN COWLEY, ESQ.

In Guilford-street, aged 76, John Cowley, Esq. many years a respectable Scotch factor in Cateaton-street. In 1780, he was elected a representative in Common Council for the Ward of Cheap; and distinguished himself in that court, as a diligent attender and an able speaker, particularly on the subject of the city finances. During the chamberlainship of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes (and not without a hope of himself succeeding to the chamberlain's gown), he kept a watchful eye over the money department of that important office, and frequently reprehended the ancient mode in which the accompts were then kept; but never could hit upon any flaw, or the slightest error or mismanagement; for, whatever might be the demerits of Mr. Wilkes in other respects, his conduct in that official situation was faultless and even exemplary. Indefatigable and punctual in the concerns of his own extensive business; polite and affable in his conversation; and always neatly elegant in his personal appearance, Mr. Cowley realized the character of a complete gentleman and an upright English merchant; and in his domestic habits he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, J. Lelburne, esq.—At Woburn, Mr. D. Camp, 75.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, the Rev. R. Battescombe to Miss A. Marshall.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Gilbertson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. W. Smith to Miss S. Griggs—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. J. Clare to Mrs. Longman.

Died.] At Leckhamsted Hill, Mr. Adkins—At Olney, Mr. J. Bent—At Aylesbury, Mr. F. Fleet, 74.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, J. S. Henslow, esq. to Miss H. Jenyns.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Reed—Mr. S. Rowley—Mr. G. Smith—At March, Mr. J. Crawley—At Kirtling Hall, Mrs. Dobito.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Marsh to Miss M. Pay—At Nantwich, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss S. Parrack.

Died.] At Stockport, the Rev. K. Prescott—At Chester, Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Fish—At Knutsford, Mr. S. Sharpe—At Beeston, Mr. J. Bird.

CORNWALL.

Married.] W. T. Chappel, esq. of Truro, to Miss Davy—At Truro, Mr. J. Merrifield to Miss M. G. Bulmore—Mr. J. Phillips, of St. Austell, to Miss Head—At Kenwyn, Mr. T. Powell to Miss E. Barwis.

Died.] At his seat in this county, Sir A. Molesworth—At St. Allen Vicarage, Miss A. M. Gurney—At Truro, Miss G. Paul—In the eighty-third year of his age, Mr. N. Hoskins, a native of Cornwall, and for the last thirty-seven years a prisoner in the King's Bench, for a debt which he denied owing, and which he vowed he would never pay; he also claiming a balance due to him upon the same account. The creditor, at whose suit he was confined, he once considered as a friend: this person, however, some time since died, and left Hoskins in execution.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, T. Drake, esq. to Miss E. A. Drake—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss M. Creighton—Mr. M'Guire to Miss C. Akin—Mr. W. Morrison to Miss J. Thirwald—Mr. J. Farley to Miss A. Jordan—At Wigton, Mr. Graham to Miss Calvert—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wise to Miss Storey—At Egremont, Mr. J. Chambers to Miss S. M'Clellan—At Workington, Mr. J. Clegg to Miss J. Room—At Penrith, the Rev. Mr. Skinner to Miss A. Brideson—Mr. T. Harrison to Miss A. Magin.

Died.] At Wigton, Mrs. Graham—Mr. J. Lancaster—At Maryport, Mrs. M. Daniel—At Whitehaven, W. Thompson, esq.—Mrs. S. Wharton—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Miss E. Wilkinson—At Carlisle, Mrs. A. Clarke—Mr. B. Toppin—Mr. W. Scott—At Egremont, Mrs. Parker—Mr. J. Waters, 82—At Penrith, Mrs. E. Turner—Mr. J. Graham—At Keswick, Mr. Udale—At Blennerhasset, Mr. J. Atkinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, near Derby, J. H. Carige, esq. to Miss J. E. Manclarke; and R. Manclarke, esq. of Repton Park, to Miss E. M. E. Carige—F. Bradshaw, esq. of Barton Hall, to Miss M. A. Holden—Mr. J. Stanley to Miss E. Bruce, of Codnor Park—At Ashover, Mr. J. Wharton to Miss A. Gregory.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Bretnor—At Mellor, the Rev. M. Olerenshaw.

DEVONSHIRE.

A few days since, as some workmen were digging for a foundation of a building near the Butcher-row in Exeter, they dug up a curious medal, in fine preservation, of the Roman Emperor Magnentius Magnus (who lived A. D. 350). The face in the obverse of the medal so greatly resembles some of the uncovered portraits of Bonaparte, that a drawing from it, without the legend, might be mistaken for Napoleon.

The town of Plymouth-Dock, where the Plymouth Naval Yard is situated, has been newly christened Devonport. Whether the experiment will be more successful than that of Louis XIV. in changing the name of Havre de Grace, remains to be seen. Old appellations are very difficult to do away; and though the place is but of a very recent date in age, it will be some time before the cognomen will become a current coin.

Married.] At Exon, J. Gaze, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss A. S. Gibbons—At Plymouth, Dr. Baldy to Miss M. Courtis—At Brixham, Capt. Wotton to Miss Winsor—At Hunton Punchardon, J. May, esq. to Miss M. Davie—At Northam, C. H. Woodley, esq. to Miss M. Hole, of Georgeham—At Parracombe, Mr. R. T. Partridge to Miss S. Dowell—At Kingsbridge, Mr. J. Alger to Miss Randall—At Teignmouth, Mr. W. Veale to Miss M. A. Sharland—J. Marchant, esq. to Miss G. P. Trickery—At Honiton, H. E. Head, esq. to Miss E. Flood—At Antony, J. Rowe, esq. to Miss Bates—At Barnstaple, J. S. Clay, esq. to Miss L. Marshall—At Stoke Church, Mr. G. Paynter to Miss Bidlake.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. R. Ash—At Stokehill Cottage, Mrs. Lane—At Bideford, Mr. L. Pridham—At Exeter, Mrs. Patterson—Mrs. Dinham—J. T. Sampson, esq.—Mrs. Reed—At Barnfield, Mrs. Lambert—At Newton Abbot, Lieut.-gen. Nepean—At Ugborough, W. E. Savery, esq.—Mrs. Perring, of Bow Mills, near Totness—At Plympton, Mrs. Sandy, 38—Mr. Crews—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Wollacott—At Plymouth, Mr. Edwards—Mrs. Mapowder—Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Mr. Edmonds, late of Plymouth Dock-yard.

DORSETSHIRE.

Captain Waring, R.N., discovered, and caused to be removed from a slaty part of the blue lias ledges west of Lyme Cobb, a fine portion of organic remains, which are now arranging by that gentleman. The part which has been cleared is particularly beautiful; and there is no doubt of this specimen proving to be that of some rare antediluvian animal. Mary Anning, the well-known fossilist, whose labours have enriched the British Museum, as well as the private collections of many geologists, lately found, east of the town, and immediately under the celebrated Black Ven Cliff, some remains, which were removed to undergo an examination; the result of which is, that this specimen appears to differ widely from any which have been before discovered at Lyme, either of the Icthyosaurus or Plesiosaurus, while it approaches nearly to the structure of the Turtle. The whole osteology has not yet been satisfactorily disclosed, owing to its very recent removal. The dimensions are found to be nearly as follow: from the snout to the tail, nine feet; across the back, from the extreme points of the two front paddles, four feet; the head, which is very per-

fect, is not more than from four to five inches in length; the four paddles are beautifully preserved—though little has yet been done to them; the phalanges are clearly seen from the humerus to the farthest processes. It will be for the great geologists to determine by what term this creature is to be known.

Married.] At Wimborne, Mr. C. Westbrooke to Miss J. Bowles—At Beauminster, Mr. B. Player to Miss A. Burdett.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Watts—Mr. G. Score—Mrs. Thorne—At Melbury, Mr. P. Broadley—At Beauminster, Mr. G. Eveleigh—R. Allen, esq. of Pool—At Bridport, J. Gundry, esq.—At Charmouth, Capt. Bray, R.N.—At Dorchester, G. Stickland, esq.—At Blandford, Mr. T. Roe—At Lyme Regis, Mrs. A. Congreve.

DURHAM.

A society has lately been formed in Sunderland, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

Married.] At Sadberge, Mr. D. Oyston to Miss E. Jackson—At South Shields, M. Nesham, esq 90, to Miss Strathmore, 25—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Laws to Miss M. Drew—Mr. H. Palmer to Miss E. Preston—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. J. Cook to Miss M. Robson—At Durham, Mr. N. Johnson to Miss M. Waugh—At East Whitton, Mr. J. R. Sheraton to Miss A. Richardson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Maling to Miss Abbs.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. W. Lascelles—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Brass—Mrs. E. Wright—At Egglestone, Mr. J. Barnes—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. M. Atkinson.

ESSEX.

Married.] At East Mersea, Mr. R. Wrench to Miss E. Croydon—Mr. R. Spitty, of Horndon on the Hill, to Mrs. S. Gilpert—At Billericay, Mr. W. Carter to Miss M. A. Bridge—L. Fenwick, esq. of Langton's Lodge, to Miss E. M. Wedlake.

Died.] At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Player—At Colchester, Miss H. Taylor—Mr. W. Moore—Mrs. Scraggs—Mrs. Faiers—At Topinghoe Hall, Mr. J. Carss—At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Scruby—At Maldon, Mrs. H. Piggott—At Laytonstone, Mrs. Sansom—The Rev. D. F. Pryce, of Bradfield Rectory—At West Ham Abbey, W. Kebbell, esq.—At Southminster, Mrs. Howard—At Romford, Mr. T. Nichols—At Manningtree, Mrs. A. Bones—Margaret, wife of Mr. Harvey, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy; his father, of Tiptree Heath; and Emma, his daughter—At Chipping Hill, Mrs. Bridge—At Ray Lodge, Woodford, Mrs. P. Hanson.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce is at this time directing its attention to a reduction and revision of the local duties of that port, which, of late years, have been found to be most burthensome and injurious to its foreign trade. The heaviest and most oppressive of these imposts are what are known by the name of the Town and Mayor's Dues, and are collected by the Corporation. Should the Municipal Body refuse to acquiesce in the reasonable requests of the Chamber, an application will be made to Parliament; and success in this case is considered certain. A numerous and respectable Special Meeting of the members of this Association has been held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, in furtherance of the measure. The greatest unanimity prevailed; and in order to carry into effect the objects recommended in the report which was read, a subscription was spiritedly commenced, which in a very short time amounted to nearly 800*l.*

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Frankis to Miss L. Folkes—Lieut. C. Gardner to Miss Wright—Mr. M. Ryder to Miss Hale—At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Haines to Miss Cory—Mr. J. Lewis to Miss Chandler—Mr. A. Major to Miss A. Turner—At Dowdeswell, the Rev. H. Kett to Miss M. White—At Eaton Bishop, J. Stinton, esq. to Miss E. Davis—At Bristol, E. Oatley, M.A. to Miss H. K. Dana.

Died.] At Beachley, Mrs. Gunn—At the Spa, near Gloucester, Mr. T. Harvey—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Lightbourne—G. R. Hoare, esq.—At Dursley, Mr. J. G. Moore—At Bedlam Mill, Mr. T. Buckle, 87—At Gloucester, Mr. R. Bonnor—Mrs. Kempthorne—Mrs. Mullow—Mr. W. Hill—At Aldsworth, Mrs. Sadler—At Stroud, Mr. G. Mynett—At Forhampton Court, the Hon. Mary Yorke, 81—At Pamington, near Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Proctor.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting has been convened at Southampton, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a steam packet of large dimensions between that port and Havre de Grace; when a sum more than sufficient for the undertaking was immediately subscribed by the gentlemen present. The vessel will be of the most improved construction, coppered and copper-fastened, impelled by two engines of great power, and replete with every conveniency and elegant accommodation for passengers. It will commence sailing from Southampton in the beginning of April, and will complete the voyage in twelve or fourteen hours.

Married.] At Godshill, I. W. Mr. Jackman to Miss C. Pollard—At Southampton, Mr. T. Pool to Miss Hayward—At Romsey, Mr. G. Jenvey to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. J. Palmer to Miss Green.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. Aslet—At Basingstoke, Mrs. Dowling—At Fordingbridge, Miss S. Dale—At Portsea, Mr. T. Treakell—At Andover, Mrs. M. Smith—At Charlton, near Andover, Lieut. E. Redding, R.N.—At Southampton, Miss M. Ridding—Mrs. H. Austin—At Lyndhurst, the Rev. Mr. Charret—Mrs. Newbolt—At Twyford, Mr. W. Collins—At Linwood, Mr. J. Mitchel.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Beale to Miss S. B. G. Love—Mr. W. Dowding to Miss E. P. Addis—At Bromyard, Mr. E. Griffith to Miss J. Hodges—J. Hornby, esq. to Miss H. Herring, of Hereford—At Ross, Mr. S. Meyrick to Miss Jew—Mr. J. Constance to Miss M. Lodge—Mr. R. Smith to Miss M. A. Dawson—John Beddow, esq. to Miss E. S. Hill, of Ledbury.

Died.] Mr. J. Edwards of Tarrington—Mr. Heaford, of Stoke Lacy.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Chaplin, of Bishops Stortford, to Miss Nash.

Died.] At Broxbourne, Mrs. Lutyens, 79—At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Christian—At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Mathews, 80—At Berkhampstead, Mrs. A. Wood, 90.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Climinson, of St. Ives, to Miss S. King—M. Tibbit, esq. of Bluntisham, to Miss M. A. Clarke.

Died.] At Brampton, R. Gadby, esq. 79—At Stoughton Lodge, Mrs. Rickard—At Stukeley, Miss Bayley.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. R. Coulter to Miss M. Simmons—Mr. W. Wixendon to Miss M. A. Lewis—At Eythorne, Mr. E. Pyner to Miss White—At Lydd, Mr. J. Peacock to Miss C. Lording—At Monkton, Mr. W. Webb to Miss E. Browning—At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Collman to Miss M. Burgess—At Walmer, Mr. R. Woodcock to Miss E. Ashenden—At Maidstone, Mr. Cathcart to Miss Reynolds—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Hoults to Miss H. Baynes—Mr. Bennet to Miss M. Austen—At Dover, Mr. H. Boys to Miss Palmer—At Rochester, Mr. L. Paine to Miss Webb—At Herne Hill, Mr. J. Kennett to Miss M. Browne.

Died.] At Chatham, Mrs. Court—Mr. Pattison—Mrs. M. Harbin—Mr. A. Rowland—At Goudhurst, T. Miller, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. Knight—At Folkestone, Mrs. M. Boxer, 82—At Buckland, T. Horn, esq. 73—At Hawkehurst, Miss Wallis—At

Canterbury, Mr. G. Andrews—Mrs. Dix—The Rev. J. Ford—At Deal, Mrs. Newing, 78—At New Romney, Mrs. Relfe—Mrs. S. Cobb—At Gulvardens, near Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Green—At Sandgate, the Rev. J. G. Sherer—At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. E. M Stapleton—At Dover, Mr. W. Oldfield—At Southend, Lewisham, Mr. R.F. Forster—At Maidstone, Mr. G. C. Ellis.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Blackburn, R. Cardwell, esq. to Miss A. Thursby—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Sampson to Miss M. Jackson—Mr. A. E. Ashton to Miss S. Fletcher—W. Little, esq. to Miss Marwood—Mr. T. Hughes to Miss E. Hulton—At Huyton, E. Penrhyn, esq. to the Hon. C. E. S. Stanley—Mr. E. Nicholls, of Liverpool, to Miss J P. Marston—At Lancaster, the Rev. M. Dixon to Miss Bland—Mr. J. Firth, of Heckmondwike, to Miss J. Goodall, of Manchester—At Walton, Mr. W. Latimore to Miss E. Pollard—Mr. Ashcroft to Miss Sherwood.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. D. Glover—Mr. D. Fidler—Mrs. B. Jackson—Mr. J. Brown—Mr. J. Grindley—At Swinton, Mrs. Burton—At Southport, Mrs. Lowe—At Southfield, near Colne, W. Sagar, esq.—At Tidesley, T. Johnson, esq. 78—Mrs. Tunstall, late of Manchester—Mr. A. Fox, of Killtrees, near Garstang, 76—At Sandhills, J. Leigh, esq.—At Myerscough Hall, E. Greenalgh, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Godfrey, of Thimble Hall, near Market Bosworth, to Miss M. A. Dowell—At Basford, Mr. T. Walker, of Great Dalby, to Miss A. Harper—Mr. Adams, of Loughborough, to Miss Hall.

Died.] Mrs. Clarke, of Burbach—The Rev. C. Chew, Vicar of Lockington cum Hemington—At Osgathorpe, Miss Fell—At Loughborough, Mr. T. Wakerley—R. Walker, esq. of Stockerston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Caistor, Mr. J. Quickfall to Miss M Kirkby—At Kirkwick, J. Preston, esq. to Miss Craster—At Greatford, Mr. A. Bland to Miss C. Fell—At Leasingham, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss Wallis—At Bardney, Mr. Cockett to Miss Moss.

Died.] At Boston, J. Meaburn, esq.—At Holbeach, Mrs. M. Coxon—At Fleet, Mrs. Marriot—At Barton, Mrs. Cook.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The struggle between the burgesses of Monmouth and the patron of the borough is about to be renewed. The burgesses have published a spirited appeal to the friends of independence for procuring pecuniary assistance.

Married.] At Lanover, B. Hall, esq to Miss A. Waddington—J. H. Winslee, esq. of Trelbeck, to Miss E. Lake.

Died.] At Dixton, Mrs. A. M. Phillpots—J. Owen, esq. of Moynes Court—Mr. Lewis, of Pentwyn—At Monmouth, Mrs. S. Tudor.

NORFOLK.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of this county, held on the 2d inst. an Address to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary Peel, representing the inconveniences and ill consequences resulting from the Lent Assizes being held at Thetford, and requesting that they may in future be held at Norwich, was agreed to, and signed by all the Magistrates present, excepting two.

A singular circumstance took place in Lynn harbour, during a late gale. The spring tides were at the height, and by the table should have risen seventeen feet, whereas the full rise was only seven feet. In the evening of the same day, the tide rose to seventeen and a half. Such a phenomenon has not occurred in the memory of the oldest pilot or seafaring man in the port.

Married.] Mr. G. Rodwell, of Sculthorpe, to Miss M. Blyth—At Brockdish, the Rev. Mr. Valentine to Miss A. Doughty—At Norwich, Mr. J. Tompson to Miss M. Hedgman—Mr. J. Solomon to Miss M. Harvey—Mr. Bradfield to Miss E. Chamberlin—Mr. W. Sadler to Miss Chaplin—T. Preston, esq. to Miss S Clover—Mr. H. Miller to Miss S. J. B. Windett—At Topcroft, Mr. Chambers to Miss Fiddymont.

Died.] At Thetford, Mrs. L. Catton—At Great Frensham, Mrs. Overton—At Thornham Magna, Mr. T. Clouting—At Lynn, Mr. W. Clark—Mrs. Rawson—Mrs. Green—Mrs. Beckett—Mrs. Marshall—At Norwich, Mrs. Primrose—Mr. T. S. Forster—Miss Browne—At Mundesley, Mr. J. Bartram—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Preston—Mr. J. Bell—Mr. W. Claxton, 73—Mr. T. Pyraft—Mrs. S. Cally—At Breckles, Mrs. M. Margram—At Hethersett, Mr. R. Browne—At Aumer, Mr. F. Hill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Braunston, Mr. W. Harris to Mrs. Edwards—At Towcester, Mr. J. Graves to Miss Smith—At Newnham, J. Davies, esq to Miss M. Hickman—At Hazlebeech, Mr. T. Wykes to Miss C. Thompson—At Dallington, Mr. W. J. Wickham to Miss L. Trotman—At Northampton, T. F. Lucas, esq. to Miss S. Howes—Mr. W. Watts, of Naseby Lodge, to Miss E. Sharpe.

Died.] At Stoke Albany, Miss Vevers—At Higham Ferrers, Mrs. Deane—At North Kilworth, Mr. J. Whiteman, 83—At Sywell Hall, Mr. Pell, 71—At Hardingston, Mrs. Higgins—At Rushden, Miss Chapman—At Daventry, Mrs. Blunt—At Harpole, Mrs. S. Garner—At Scaldwell, Mr. J. Stanton—At Creaton, Mrs. E. Worlidge—At Middleton Cheney the Rev. F. Lloyd—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Morton—At Overstone, Mr. Luck, 84—At Brompton-by-Dingley, Miss E. Page—At Northampton, Mrs. E. Wilkinson—At Duddington, Mrs. Hawkins.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On Friday the 5th of January, part of the men employed at Kenton Colliery, about two miles from Newcastle, were seen bringing to bank the worn-out horses of the pit; a description of animals deserving the tenderest treatment, if length and severity of services form any claim to regard. These faithful but debilitated servants had no sooner reached the surface of the earth and seen the light of heaven, than they were driven to the brink of a mass of burning coals close by, and thence, for the purpose of destruction, precipitated into the flames! What a picture of man's cruelty in this land of refinement!!

Married.] Mr. J. Henderson, of Wall Nook, to Mrs. Walton—W. Punshon, esq. of Killingworth, to Miss A. Park—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Donkin to Miss E. Stormont—W. Barness, esq. to Miss A. Stephens—Mr. G Metcalfe to Miss S. Reay—At Berwick, Mr. P. Morrison to Miss M. Clay.

Died.] At Westgate Hill, near Newcastle, Mrs. A. Walker—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Lindsey—Mrs. Pybus—Mrs. A. Goodfellow—At Morpeth, Mrs. Dobson—Mr. R. Gibson—At Waskerley, Mr. W. Forster—At North Shields, Mrs. J. James, 83—Mr. W. Morton—Mrs. Elder.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Greatorex to Miss H. Oldham—Mr. D. Forbes to Miss E. Eite—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Mitchel to Miss P. Fox—At Worksop, Mr. W. Thorpe to Mrs. Taylor.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss M. A. Baker—Mr. J. Walker—Mr. Hugh Maples—Mrs. J. Gibson—Mr. J. Burton—At Carlton Hall, Mrs. Ramsden.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at the Town-hall, Thame, relative to the important object of endeavouring to bring the new line of road from Oxford to London, through Thame to Wycomb, to avoid the hills; when several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and a professional gentleman was ordered to attend the next meeting of the commissioners upon the subject.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Chambers to Miss Watkins—At Nettlebed, T. Lewes, esq. to Miss A. E. Harris.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. H. Swallow—Mr. G. Young—At Bicester, Mrs. E. Kirby.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ketton, Mr. Green to Miss E. Wade—Mr. Tallis to Miss A. De Rippe.

Died.] At Ketton, Mrs. Keyworth, 90.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Stanmor Church, J. Beddow, esq. to Miss E. S. Hill—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Birch to Miss A. Oare—Mr. Keysell to Miss J. Elsmere—At Myfod, W. Roberts, esq. to Miss E. Mansell—At Trentham, Mr. T. Emery to Miss J. Brindley—At Alveley, Mr. J. Munday to Miss Wiser.

Died.] At Callaughton, Mr. Milner—At Aston Hall, J. Moultrie, esq.—At Ryton, Mrs. Oakley—At Calvington, J. Briscoe, esq.—At Belle Vue Cottage, Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Lee.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The projected improvement of the Bath and Wells road will embrace the obnoxious, long, and trying ascent from the Bath Bridge to the summit of Odd Down, part of Dunkerton hill, a long hill at Tunley, &c. A road through Newton, Corston, Farmborough, &c. is too extended. An intermediate line of road is recommended, diverging from the Bristol road at Twerton, passing through Pennyquick-bottom, Pennsylvania, Priston, Tunley, Mendy at Radford, Paulton, and Farrington-Gurney, which will meet all the objects contemplated, but avoid all the obstacles to be encountered by passing to Tunley by Odd Down, &c. The line pointed out is half a mile nearer to Wells than the present road.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. E. Bullock to Miss A. M. House—D. Brown, esq. to Miss S. E. Campbell—J. B. Smith, esq. to Miss A. Neville—The Rev. B. Dudding to Miss E. Lye—Mr. Smart to Miss M. Welch—At Southstoke, Mr. Charles to Mrs. Rawlings—At Frome, Mr. Oldfield to Mrs. Grigg.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. J. Bartlett, 74—Mr. C. Turle—At East Reech, Mr. Stuckey—At Milverton, Mrs. Holman—At Bath, Dr. Smith.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Marquis of Stafford's coal agent in Lane End has discovered a method of effectually extracting hydrogen or inflammable gas, generated in coal mines, by means of rarefaction on the surface of the ground.

Married.] Mr. Dunfee to Miss Vicars, of Great Haywood—At Burslem, T. Ingle, esq. to Miss M. Machin.

Died.] At Chanies Hall, W. C. Yonge, esq. eldest son of W. Yonge, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Thurston, Mr. E. Baker to Miss M. Baker—Mr. Kersey, of Hadleigh, to Miss E. Sheldrake—At Lavenham, Mr. H. M'Kean to Mrs. F. S. Bensfield—At Ipswich, Mr. R. Prentice to Miss P. Andrews.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. G. Wilson—At Ipswich, Mrs. Chapman—Mrs. Woodward—Mr. J. Hamblin—At Sudbury, Mr. Holman.

SUSSEX.

The projected new road from Brighton to Newhaven will offer, among other advantages to the town, a safe ride eastward, an object long desired. A meeting on the subject has been held, the Earl of Chichester in the chair.

A public meeting lately took place at Brighton, the Dean of Hereford in the chair, to consider the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town, on the plans of Westminster and Spitalfields. The meeting was of opinion that Infant Schools, under proper management and superintendence, would prove highly useful nurseries for the infant poor, and be made subservient to training them in the very first instance to obedience and regular habits. It was accordingly resolved: 1st, That this meeting views the subject of Infant Schools as one of great importance to society. 2d, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, and to prepare the details which they may consider necessary to submit to a future meeting, to be called at as early a period as possible.

Died.] At Brighton, H. R. Shute, esq.—Mr. J. Chittenden—Miss E. Gregory—Mrs. Masquerier—At Felpham, near Chichester, Mrs. E. Perceval—At West Bourne, R. Allen, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Woolley to Miss M. Wallis.

Died.] At Rugby, Mr. E. A. Gillbee—At Leamington, Mrs. Gardiner—At Birmingham, Mrs. Shuter—R. Dormer, esq. of Leamington—R. Vyner, esq. of Eastthorpe.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Compston to Miss A. Airey.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. E. Waterhouse—Lately, aged ninety, a clergyman, of the name of Mathson, minister of Patteesdale, in Westmoreland, for sixty years. During the early part of his life his benefice brought him only 12*l.* a year; it was afterwards increased to 18*l.* which it never exceeded. On this income he married, brought up four children, educated a son at the University, and left upwards of 1000*l.* behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to forms which characterise a country life, he read the burial service over his mother. He married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him also. He published his own banns of marriage in the church, with a woman whom he had formerly baptized, and himself married all his four children.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lowe, of Marlborough, to Miss E. Wentworth, of Newbury—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Stanford to Miss Furnell—Mr. W. Gray to Mrs. Rose—At Devizes, Mr. J. Plank to Miss S. Ellen—At Sturminster Marshal, Mr. H. T. Hayson to Miss Cox.

Died.] At Bratton, Mrs. Williams—At Lower Melbury, Mr. P. Broadley—At Melksham, Mr. J. Mason—At Salisbury, Mr. J. Butt—Mrs. Payne—Mrs. Staples—Mrs. Godfrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the last Worcester and Birmingham Canal half-yearly meeting, the prospects of the company continued to improve; the tonnage during the last half-year has exceeded the amount in the corresponding half-year of 1822, by upwards of 1000*l.* The committee declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share, payable on the 1st of February. Shares are worth from 36*l.* to 37*l.*

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. G. Baker to Miss Reynolds—At Aston, the Rev. W. Richardson to Miss M. Darwell—Mr. J. Wharton to Mrs. Hart, of Castlemorton—At St. Johns, Worcester, Mr. Tibbetts to Miss M. Beasley—Mr. J. Dobbins, of Broadway, to Miss E. Folkes—Mr. J. B. Averill to Miss M. Osborne, of Broadway.

Died.] Near Kidderminster, Mrs. Orange—At Worcester, Mrs. Bunn—Mrs. A. Silvester—Mr. E. Williams—At Bewdley, Mrs. Wysam.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield (including persons of every class) was held at the Town-hall, last month, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a "Library for Mechanics and Apprentices." Mr. Montgomery moved the

first resolution; and the other resolutions, which were all unanimously agreed to, were moved and seconded by other gentlemen in the town. The reasons for the institution, and the outline of the plan, are substantially these:—That Sunday and other schools having paved the way for a greater acquisition of knowledge, and the labouring classes having manifested a strong desire to indulge in the recreation of useful reading, it is expedient that a Library be established, as the best means of providing for the gratification of this taste; that the Library be supported by subscriptions, annual donations, and presents of books; that a donation in money of five guineas, a present of books to the same amount, or an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. shall constitute a person an honorary member; that a benefited member may be admitted on payment of 6s. for a share in the Library, which shall be transferable, and on a subscription of 1s. 6d. per quarter; that Apprentices shall be admissible on payment of half of those sums, on their parents or masters engaging to be responsible for the books which they may take out.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. J. Senton to Miss Schofield—At Scholes, Mr. J. Smith to Miss E. Belk—At Scarborough, Mr. W. Newton to Miss I. Pearson—At Whitby, Mr. G. Owston to Miss Holt.

Died.] At Wakefield, Mrs. Hill, 78—Mrs. S. Thomas—At York, H. Smith, esq.—At Sheffield, the Rev. T. Cotterill—At Whitby, Capt. R. Turnbull—At Ripon, C. Harrison, esq.

WALES.

The Medals offered by the Cymmrodorion Society for the two most approved Welsh Essays from the Schools in North snd South Wales, on the following subjects: "O Dduw y mae pob peth," have been awarded to Mr. Samuel Roberts, of the Academy at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and Mr. Griffith Griffiths, of Lampeter School, Cardiganshire; and it is proposed that their Essays shall be published by the Society.

Married.] At Llanbadarnfawr, J. P. A. Lloyd, esq. to Miss C. C. Bartlett—J. Panton, jun. esq. of Plasgwyn, to Miss M. E. Lewis—W. Owen, esq. of Glan Severn, to Mrs. A. W. Coupland.

Died.] At Brecon, J. Brown, esq.—At Pentwyn, Mr. Lewis—At Fynnoudruidion, J. Clement, esq.—At Chirk, Mr. E. Roberts.

SCOTLAND.

A new literary society has recently sprung up in Edinburgh of the nature of the London "Roxburghe Club," for the republication of scarce and valuable tracts, especially poetry. Sir Walter Scott very properly takes the lead in this literary junta; and Mr. Laing, jun. son of the respectable bookseller, is the secretary. At their last convivial meeting, one of the members sung a new ballad to the old tune of 'One bottle more,' which was repeatedly encored, and ordered to be repeated at all subsequent meetings. This song is attributed to the "Great known Un-known author of Waverly."

Married.] At Edinburgh, A. Macdonald, esq. to Miss J. Roberts—Mr. A. Graham to Miss J. Fleeming—Mr. J. Murray to Miss J. Kilgour—The Rev. G. Blyth to Miss E. S. Tod—At Glasgow, J. Willson, esq. to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. H. Mudie — A. Dick, esq.—Miss E. Moir—Mr. A. Anderson—Mr. W. Tennant—Mr. P. Primrose—Mr. A. Grant.

IRELAND.

The miseries of 1822, and the circumstances connected with them, prove, beyond doubt or question, the singular state or mismanagement of Ireland. In that year there were exported from that country the following articles of human food, their value being officially computed at average price current:—

Bacon	*L.* 819,939	1	1
Beef	162,032	16	5
Bread	4,060	5	4
Bullocks and Cows	186,779	1	5
Butter	1,555,083	1	0
Barley	23,724	17	10
Oats	402,164	11	8
Wheat	645,041	2	1
Fish	3,035	9	10
Hogs	69,648	1	5
Hogs' Lard	33,904	11	8
Flour	200,621	6	11
Oatmeal	17,253	14	8
Pork	262,789	8	0
Sheep	31,571	4	4
Spirits	80,580	15	3
Tongues	3,639	18	3
Total	4,561,869	7	2

It is notorious, that a sum of 300,000*l.* would have supplied the want of food, particularly if it had been provided in time.

Three hundred and sixteen of the principal men of business in Dublin have signed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, for the repeal of the remainder of the Irish Union Duties. They say: "A very considerable improvement has taken place in the trade of Ireland since the cessation of part of the Union Duties, and a great increase of employment has been thereby afforded to the working classes, especially in the manufacture of calicoes and other descriptions of cotton goods; at the same time, your memorialists are not aware that in any branch of manufacture where the aforesaid duties have been removed, any of the workmen engaged therein have been, even partially, thrown out of employment. With the test of experience, and a complete change of public opinion in favour of such a measure, your memorialists respectfully pray your lordships to take into consideration the expediency of recommending to the Legislature, in the ensuing session, to repeal the remnant of the Union Duties, and thereby afford to your lordships a greater facility of placing the intercourse between the two countries completely on the footing of a coasting trade."

Married.] At Dublin, H. Malony, esq. to Miss H. Knox—Lieut.-col. F. Battersby to Miss E. J. Rotheram—G. Medlicott, esq. of St. Stephen's Green, to Miss E. Magan—Mr. Huband to Miss E. Courtney—T. Crosier, esq. to Miss M. Darley—Lieut. S. Brown to Miss M. Dickenson—T. Scott, esq. to Miss M. Dick—J. Butler, esq. to Miss C. Sullivan.

Died.] At Dublin, the Rev. Mr. Dawson—Lady S. Howard—Viscountess Monk—W. Leake, esq.—Mrs. Huchison—H. Butler, esq.—Miss A. Leonard—J. F. Adamson, esq.—W. D. Rooke, esq.—S. Speer, esq.—Mrs. Morgan—At Mount Jerome, Mrs. M. Keagh—At Parnell Place, Dublin, W. Scott, esq. 74—At Johnstown, Mrs. Courtenay—At Rathkeele, R. Allen, esq. M.D. — At Carlow, Miss S. Macartney — At Mallow, Miss A. Bevan—At Clonmany Bridge, N. Doherty, esq. 78.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Paris, in the 54th year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, Baron Barry of Olethan and Ibaune, Baron Barry of Barry's Court, originally by tenure and writ of summons premier Viscount in Ireland; but having died without issue, all the titles have become extinct, except the ancient Baronies of Barry and Olethan, which devolve on his only sister, Lady Caroline Mellort.